"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; Friday partly cloudy; northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,719. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

BETHMANN MOVES TO WIN HIS OPPONENTS BY OFFER OF VACATED GOVERNMENT POSTS; ZIMMERMANN AND HELFFERICH OUSTED

MAY APPOINT A SOCIALIST

Berlin Hears New Members Will Be Responsible to Reichstag.

CROWN PRINCE SUMMONED

Kaiser Continues Conferences with Chancellor, Whose Position Remains Uncertain.

THREAT ON WAR CREDIT

Opposition Parties May Withhold Assent Until the Crisis Is Solved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 10, (via London, July 11.)—The Hague Politische Correspondent, which is in close touch with the German Foreign Office, issues a statement regarding the proposed reforms of the Imperial Constitution determined upon by the Crown Council, the Kaiser, and the Crown Prince last evening.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs Zimmermann, who was chiefly responsible for the famous American-Mexican-Japanese incident, will resign. Home Secretary Helfferich will also resign, and his Secretaryship wil henceforth be divided into two parts. One of these will be a new Secretaryship called the Imperial Labor Office, which will be run by Socialists and leaders of German trade unions. These three vacancies will be filled by members of the Reichstag, probably from the Centre, the Radicals, and the Socialists, respectively. Probably a fourth new Secretaryship will be created especially.

The Cologne Volkszeitung says that these four new members of the Imperial Cabinet will constitute a kind of supervisory committee of the whole policy of the empire. They, and thus through them the whole Cabinet, will become responsible to the Reichstag instead of, as hitherto, being responsible only to the Emperor.

Changes in Prussian Cabinet.

Side by side with this innovation is to come a complete change in the Ministry of Prussia. Five Prussian Conservative Ministers have resigned. They are von Schorlemer Lieser, Minister of Agriculture, the Kaiser's friend and special protector of the agrarian junkers' interests; Colon von Beseler, Minister of Justice; von Breitenbach, Minister of Railways; von Loebel, Minister of the Interior, and von Trotz zu Solz. Five men of more liberal views are to take their places. When the new Prussian Ministry is formed it will immediately take in hand reform of the Prussian Constitution, giving Prussia practically universal manhood suffrage, and thus destroying control of the Prussian Parliament and legislation by junkers and their friends.

Intense interest attaches to the personal question whether, under these circumstances, Chancelor von Bethmann Hollweg will remain in office. The well-informed Berlin correspondent of the Weser Zeitung says that at Saturday's confidential meeting of the Grand Committee of the Reichstag the Chancellor announced the probability of his retirement. The Radicals and other parties expressed strong hopes that he would not retire, but that he would place himself at the head of the democratic movement. A Berlin telegram received here today says it is the intention of the Chancellor to lead the movement, which means that von Bethmann Hollweg has abandoned his guiding principle throughout the war, namely, that of refusing to break with the Conservatives.

Doubt Genuine Reform.

It will be asked to what extent this democratic movement is genuinely intended by the governing caste in Germany and to what extent it is supported in the form explained above by the German people. Neither question is easy to answer. A leading Radical newspaper in Frankfort expresses doubt whether the reforms proposed are genuine or merely temporary expedients intended by the governing caste to tide over the present storm of popular discontent. The paper adds in effect that if the reforms are genuinely meant they must begin with Prussia, by which it means that if the Kaiser and the Chancellor have really decided to break with their old friends, the junkers, they must smash their supremacy where it is strongest.

It should also be noted that, according to a late telegram received at The Hague, the powerful and wealthy National Liberal Party, which represents industrial enterprise, has definitely refused to join the democratic movement and will not support the Chancellor either in the Reichstag or the Prussian Parliament if he accedes to the wishes of the democratic majority.

Called Echo of Peace Desire.

The Kolnische Volkszeitung says that the whole crisis is mainly the result of the "universal demand for peace" by the German people and that the peace demand is occasioned largely by food difficulties. Herr Ersberger, the hero of the whole crisis, says in today's Germania that the reason why Prussia must be reformed at once is precisely

Continued on Page 2.

Harden Is Made a Military Clerk to Silence Him; His Paper Is Suppressed for the Rest of the War

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Die Zukunft, Maximilian Harden's publication, has been suppressed for the remainder of the war, according to the Berlin Tageblatt. Herr Harden has been mobilized under the Auxiliary Civil Service law and will be employed as a military clerk. The Government planned to take this action some time ago, but lacked the courage, it is said.

Die Zukunft was first temporarily suppressed a few days ago because of its criticism of the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement on the Grimm-Hoffmann affair. Harden ridiculed the newspaper's humanitarian pose and said the aims of Germany's enemies were among other things the creation of a situation which would remove the decision of peace or war from the will of one mortal and place it in the hands of the community.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—The Times this morning gives these extracts from Maximilian Harden's article, which caused the suppression of the Zukunft:

"Herr von Bethmann is like neither Buddha nor a preacher in the mountains. He who hopes for his world to be saved by heavy guns, poisoned gas, mines, flame throwers, submarines, and air bombs must do without a reputation for sublime humanity. Every child understands that. Are impartial neutrals, then, to learn to dream with their eyes open that in the pure scales of the North Germans gentle humanity weighs heavier than rattling armor of power? Neutrals will never learn.

"Are they (Germany's rulers) allowed by slandering an enemy who is not yet ready to conclude peace and by insisting all too loudly upon their deep belief in the nearness of peace, to nourish the mad but damaging belief that Germany is more weary than the league of her enemies? Must we not demand that our rulers shall learn and apply properly the principles of psychology and acoustics? Must we not demand that before they choose new weapons and even before they resume the use of old weapons, they shall think out to the end every possible effect —not merely the effect which is desired by the commander in the field?"

The Times adds that Harden reviewed once more the efforts to make capital out of the Russian revolution. He argued that it might have been possible for Germany to imitate the methods by which Frederick the Great ended the Seven Years' War after the death of Empress Elizabeth of Russia, but it would have been necessary to act promptly and make complete concessions, and the achievement would have required powerful statesmanship instead of "the Swiss pills" which merely reminded foreign countries of Herr Zimmermann's proposals to Mexico.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON 100-MILE LINE

Sweep on Unchecked in Southern Galicia After Routed Austrian Army.

LEMBERG NOW IN PERIL

24,000 Prisoners and 135 Cannon Captured So Far in General Korniloff's Great Drive.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—After the occupation yesterday or Halicz, in which operation, the official report today says, 2,000 men and thirty guns were taken, the Russians threw detachments across the Dniester there, while the main force pressing on the heels of the fleeing Austrians, followed them over the upper Lomnica River and seized two villages on the west bank. Simultaneously the southern section of the Russian line, extending along the Zolota Bystretsa from Bogorodchan to Zolotvin in the Carpathian foothills, advanced to the lower Lomnica. In the fighting from Sunday to yesterday inclusive General Korniloff's armies rounded up 10,000 prisoners and eighty guns, bringing his total captures since July 2, when the offensive south of the Dniester began, to 24,000 men and 135 cannon, with many machine guns and trench mortars and a great haul of war stores.

Appended is the text of the official announcement issued today:

In the direction of Dolina yesterday we continued the pursuit northwestward of the retreating enemy, who had been broken General Korniloff's army on the Jezupol-Stanislau-Bogorodchan front.

At midday our gallant boys, led by General Tcheremisoff, took the town of Halicz. Advance detachments were thrown across to the left bank of the Doniester. Toward evening our troops reached the valley of the river Lomnica on the front from the mouth of the river to Dorovciany, and advance detachments crossing over after a short engagement to the left bank of the river occupied the villages of Bludniki and Babin.

Our troops advancing on the Bogorodchan-Zolotvin front, having broken down the resistance of the enemy, reached the line of Posiecz-Lesiuvka-Kosmacs.

In the course of the day we captured more than 2,000 prisoners and about 30 guns. All together, in the three days' battle from the 8th to the 10th, in the direction of Dolina, we took prisoner more than 150 officers and 10,000 men. Our captures also include about 80 guns, 12 of them of heavy calibre, and a large number of trench mortars and machine guns and a large quantity of engineering material and military stores.

On the remainder of the front there has been artillery firing, which was more intense in the direction of Zloczow and south of Brzezany.

Rumanian and Caucasus Fronts: The situation is unchanged.

On the Baltic Sea on Monday squadrons of enemy hydroplanes carried out three flights over Arensburg and the region of Taerella, dropping about thirty bombs on the roadsteads, batteries, and various structures without result, causing no loss or damage. On Sunday a Zeppelin flew over the southern extremity of the Aland Archipelago.

Austrians Admit Defeat.

LONDON, July 11.—Admission by the Austrians of a defeat at the hands of the Russians is contained in a message from War Press Headquarters as forwarded from Amsterdam by the Central News. It says:

For two days our troops repulsed strong Russian attacks. In trenches which had been destroyed by artillery fire one division defended itself

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BRITISH DRIVEN OVER YSER RIVER

Germans Near Belgian Coast Launch a Strong Attack and Claim 1,250 Prisoners.

GUN FIRE SHAKES LONDON

Enemy's Artillery Wrecks Defenses and Destroys All Bridges Over the Stream.

LONDON, Thursday, July 12.—The Germans struck a heavy blow Tuesday evening against the British lines north of Nieuport on the Belgian coast. The enemy broke through the British positions on a front of nearly a mile, driving the defenders back on the Yser River. The extreme depth of the advance was 600 yards.

During the last twenty-four hours the heavy artillery fire directed against the British line from Nieuport to the sea indicated that the Germans were preparing an attack of more than ordinary importance. The firing was so intense that it was plainly heard in London from 6 o'clock Tuesday morning until nearly midnight, and again yesterday, beginning at dawn. In some London suburbs tremors like a slight earthquake could be felt.

The effect of this great concentration of fire was to level all the British defenses in the Dunes sector and to destroy their bridges across the Yser, thus cutting off the defenders. Berlin reports that 1,250 men were captured in this battle.

Further south, in the region of Lombaertzyde, the German success was short-lived. The British commander, watching his opportunity, delivered a strong counterattack, and drove the Germans out of the positions they had momentarily occupied.

General Haig reported last night that the enemy's fire has now diminished, while the British guns continue to shell the new German positions.

The respective official statements furnish the only available details of the German blow against the British front in Belgium. Editorial comment and expert criticism, which is restricted and unilluminative, treat the incident as disagreeable and troublesome, but without great importance intrinsically, and as unlikely to have any effect on the future of the war.

It is assumed that owing to the gale on the Belgian coast British naval support was impossible temporarily, while the Germans were in a particularly favorable position for such a coup, owing to their formidable coast batteries all along the dunes, which they can move with comparative ease from one point to another.

One comment is that it appears the mishap was preceded by a considerable local display of German superiority in the air, suggesting that the British are suffering from a relative shortage in airplanes.

A German attack east of Monchy le Preux, on the Arras front, was delivered this morning on a front of about 800 yards. General Haig reported last evening that his advanced posts were compelled to retire slightly.

The text of the official statement issued early in the day follows:

After a very intense bombardment lasting twenty-four hours the enemy made a determined attack on our po-

Continued on Page 2.

6x10 Glossy or Dull Photographic, $7.50 per 100. Postal Cards, $10.00 per 1,000. JULIA CAHLL, 2 E. 42d St. Open Sun. 10 to 4.

Only 17 British Ships Sunk Last Week; Total Loss Is Lowest Since March 11

LONDON, July 11.—The sinking of fourteen British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons is reported in the weekly summary of shipping losses issued here today. Three merchantmen of less than 1,600 tons and seven fishing vessels also were sunk. The official statement reads:

Arrivals, 2,898; sailings, 2,798.

British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, 3.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including four previously, 17.

British fishing vessels sunk, including one previously, 7.

The increasing effectiveness of the measures against submarines which are being carried out by British, French, and American warships is shown in the record of the last week. With one exception, the number of merchantmen sunk is the lowest of any week since the British inaugurated in March the system of giving out weekly reports. The report of March 11 showed seventeen merchantmen sunk, the same total as is shown in the last week's summary.

The preceding report gave the sinking of fifteen vessels over 1,500 tons and five under that size. In the two earlier periods the totals were, respectively, twenty-eight and thirty-two. This compares with the sinking of forty large merchantmen in one week and thirty-eight in another at the height of the campaign in April. In the week ended April 21 fifty-five vessels in all were sunk.

The losses to British shipping since early in March are as follows:

Week ended—	Ships Over 1,600 Tons.	Under 1,600 Tons.	Total.
March 4	14	9	23
March 11	13	4	17
March 18	16	8	24
March 25	18	7	25
April 1	18	13	31
April 8	17	2	19
April 15	19	9	28
April 22	40	15	55
April 29	38	13	51
May 6	24	22	46
May 13	18	5	23
May 20	18	9	27
May 27	18	1	19
June 3	15	3	18
June 10	22	10	32
June 17	27	5	32
June 24	21	7	28
July 1	15	5	20
July 8	14	3	17

SINN FEINER WINS PARLIAMENT SEAT

East Clare Elects Professor de Valera to Succeed Late Major Redmond.

WAS IMPRISONED IN REVOLT

Blow to Coming Convention Feared —New Movement to Wreck Nationalist Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—The victory of a Sinn Fein leader, Professor Edward de Valera, of Dublin University, in East Clare, by nearly 3,000 majority over the Nationalist candidate, Patrick Lynch, has caused consternation in Nationalist ranks and a sensation in other political circles. East Clare, vacated by the death of Major William Redmond, was, until the Sinn Fein developed, regarded as an absolutely safe seat for the Nationalist Party.

De Valera is of Spanish extraction, and was born in New York. He identified himself with Irish ideals from early life, and was one of the leaders of the Easter rebellion. His oratorical gifts have added to the popularity given him by his confinement in an English jail. Adopting the program of Easter week, 1916, as his platform, he invited the electors to vote for an Irish republic of sovereign and absolute independence, and incidentally, of course, for revolution, with the assumption that if Ulster would not acquiesce, then Ulster must go under. His very candidature probably was invalid at common law, as he told the electors frankly that he did not seek, and, if elected, did not intend, to go to the House of Commons.

Nationalists Fighting for Life.

It is an essential preliminary to the setting up of a republic to destroy the Nationalist Party, which accordingly is now fighting for its life. This new policy of using the machinery of a constitutional election to promote revolution is called the "Reading policy," because the Sinn Feiners devised it in Reading Gaol. "Why should we go to Westminster," they say, "when we must fight there for what we want in a helpless minority? While we remain in Ireland we can outplay and outgeneral the British Parliament fortified by the strength of the nation."

They do not hesitate to preach support of Germany on the ground that if Germany won she would restore the temporal power of the Pope, and Mr. Ginnell, M. P., has been going up and down his constituency, congratulating his countrymen that their long-wished for opportunity has come, as Germany has England by the throat and holds her in an iron grasp.

In one of the Sinn Fein songs John Redmond is accused of having supported conscription, and his party in the House of Commons is charged with having applauded the executions which followed the rebellion.

Many sound judges believe that the future of the Sinn Fein depended on the result in East Clare. If de Valera had been defeated the Sinn Fein would have been irrecoverably discredited. On the other hand, with the Nationalist defeat the British campaign in the European war will be marked by professions of pro-Germanism by one of the nations of the Allies and the Irish convention will open under a dark cloud.

De Valera's Opponent Weak.

All the glamor of attack was in de Valera's favor, while the defense was in the hands of a middle-aged lawyer whose interest in politics is recent, is not an orator, and was formerly that most hateful of officials in Ireland, Crown Prosecutor. Lynch's supporters were drawn from the older and more staid classes of voters. Young priests supported de Valera, but old priests and a majority of the Bishops warned the country against the menace of the Sinn Fein and chronic rebellion. The presence of an almost unprecedented number of young men in the country, owing to restrictions on emigration, is the factor which probably turned the scales in de Valera's favor.

The Nationalists will have to recognise, it is felt, that the election exhibited weaknesses in their electioneering methods which sooner or later would be fatal to any party. They have throughout allowed themselves to be driven into a purely defensive position, though in the suffering inflicted on the poorer classes of Dublin by Sinn Feiners during the rebellion and in the exemplary and chivalrous public career of John Redmond, whom Ireland is asked to displace and despise they had what are thought here irresistable weapons of counterattack.

It is a critical problem for the Nationalist party—how without itself becoming pro-German to regain the adhesion of young men, as Ireland is but at the beginning of her new prosperity.

Emigration of the young will probably not be resumed in full tide after the war, and if they remain permanently alienated from the Nationalist organization that organization is doomed. It will be killed by a new reform bill, according to good judges of the Irish situation. The position is one in which the

Continued on Page 2.

JUST BEFORE RETIRING
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves thirst and fatigue, refreshes the system and makes a tempted bath. Try it.—Adv.

BANKER INTERNED; REASON KEPT SECRET

Rudolph Hecht of Chandler & Co., Who Floated German Loan Here, Sent to Ellis Island.

FRIEND OF PAPEN AND BOY-ED

Arrest Ordered from Washington on Unrevealed Charges—Sailors Taken Into Custody.

Rudolph Hecht, a Vice President of Chandler & Co., Inc., investment security bankers, of 34 Pine Street, living at the Hotel St. Regis, and who since the outbreak of the European war has been one of the most prominent figures in German banking circles, was taken into custody by agents of the Department of Justice yesterday afternoon and transferred, under guard, to the internment camp on Ellis Island. Hecht, who is 42 years old and a former officer in the German Army, is numbered among the warm personal friends of Captain Franz von Papen and Captain Karl Boy-Ed, formerly Military and Naval Attachés of the German Embassy, who were ordered out of the United States because of their activities as plotters and spy agents of the German Government.

The arrest of Hecht was made after orders had been received from Washington. Agents of the Department of Justice found him at his desk in the offices of Chandler & Co., Inc. He is said to have taken his arrest calmly, and a respite of a few hours in which to attend to certain private business and to communicate with his wife, who was at the St. Regis, was granted.

Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, when asked for the specific charge against Hecht, said that he was under orders which made it impossible for him to discuss the case. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, in charge of the case, also refused to talk.

At the offices of Chandler & Co., Inc., the following statement was issued in the name of the firm:

We have just been advised, to our great surprise and regret, that the Government has deemed it necessary to take action looking to the internment of Mr. Rudolf Hecht.

Mr. Hecht became associated with us before the outbreak of the European war, and is a gentleman of estimable business reputation. He applied for citizenship in 1913, and intended to make the United States his permanent home. His conduct while in our organization has been beyond reproach, and devoted to the legitimate business interests of the firm. Our association with him has been such that we cannot conceive of his doing anything detrimental to this country in the interests of any other. We trust that there will prove to have been some mistake in the matter.

CHANDLER & CO., INC.

With the possible exception of Carl Heynen, the former assistant commercial attaché of the German Embassy, Hecht is the most prominent enemy alien arrested since the orders were issued for the arrest and internment of all enemy aliens who could not prove to the satisfaction of the Government that they were entitled to liberty so long as they obeyed the war regulations promulgated by President Wilson. Hecht and Heynen are said to be close friends, and both men, it was said yesterday, are numbered among the intimates of Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, the former financial director of the German Embassy propaganda in this country.

A Federal official familiar with the Hecht case was asked last night if a report that Hecht had represented the German Government in certain South American financial transactions was correct. Some of these transactions are said to have taken place since the United States declared war on Germany.

"I am sorry, but I cannot, as yet, discuss the case in any way," the official replied.

Agents of the Department of Justice also arrested a German sailor yesterday who, posing as a Swede, has been traveling between the United States and Mexico as a member of the crew of an American steamship. The right name of the man, who was taken to Ellis Island, is said to be Karl Kapp. His case is now under investigation along with that of another German sailor who is said to have been employed on another American steamer, and who posed as a citizen of Switzerland.

J. Veith of 1,256 Lexington Avenue was also sent to the Ellis Island internment camp yesterday. He was described by the Federal agents as a "discontent spreader," that is, a man who has been going about New York trying to stir up feeling against the Government at Washington and to create sentiment in favor of Germany.

Acting on the request of officials in San Francisco, the Federal authorities in New York caused the arrest yesterday of Walter C. Hughes, a truckman, and a Hindu named Srinvan R. Wagel. They are wanted in San Francisco as principals in a plot which, it is said, German agents engineered in this country to start an uprising in India against British rule.

Hughes is said to have been employed on several occasions by Captain Hans Tauscher, the former Krupp agent in the United States, who is alleged by the San Francisco authorities to have been concerned in the India plot. Tauscher returned to Germany with Count von Bernstorff.

Chandler & Company, Incorporated, came into prominence early in 1915, when it sold about $10,000,000 of Imperial German Government Treasury notes. These matured in January, 1916, and were paid. In April of that year another issue of notes was offered. This second lot fell due on April 1 last, but only approximately $1,000,000 of the notes were paid, the remainder of the $10,000,000 outstanding being renewed, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. being paid in advance. Not all of the notes

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PRESIDENT DENOUNCES PROFITEERS; SAYS FAIR PRICES MUST PREVAIL IN WAR; ASSAILS SHIP OWNERS FOR HIGH RATES

Text of President's Appeal to Business Men Calling for Unselfishness in War Prices

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The text of President Wilson's appeal to the business interests of the country is as follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen:

"The Government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole, but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out. I, therefore, take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the Government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the Government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism. Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together. It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance, but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country.

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor. No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives will he not give at least his money?

"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate production'; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—rewards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means. Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again amidst peace and justice? Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor, to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war. Let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need.

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting. They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible. I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough, because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have, without sufficient thought, been continued into a period where they have no proper place. I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it.

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this, we may—I take it for granted—count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance.

"I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make. Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command these things. I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result, but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding.

"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much part of the General Government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the Government and industrial purchases made by the managers of individual industries; and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country, all the industries that contribute to its life, as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea. We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government.

"Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the Government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man amongst us must personally face that reckoning along with her.

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind. I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

NATION'S FATE IN BALANCE

Prices Mean Efficiency or Inefficiency, Victory or Defeat.

OCEAN RATES EXACTING

President Asserts Marine Men Took Most Effective Means to Defeat Allies.

WANTS ONE PRICE FOR ALL

Public and Government Must Be Treated Alike—Steel Men Confer with Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In an open address teeming with sensational utterances President Wilson tonight served notice on mine operators, manufacturers, and shipping interests that the Government intended to fix prices of their products during the war period, and that the public must be served on the same basis as governmental agencies. Those who sought to avoid the rulings of the Government, he said, would be held guilty of an act favorable to the cause of the enemy. The price fixed, he said, must, of course, be a just one.

"We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government," the President declared. "Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the Government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought or action. This is a day of her reckoning, and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her."

No Profits in Patriotism.

Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances to be mentioned together, the President said, for patriotism leaves profits out of the question. No true man, he added, who stayed behind while others went to the front to risk their lives, would ask himself what he is going to make out of business.

"No true patriot," he said, speaking of the overseas expeditions, "will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

The President said he could not believe that men living in easy and peaceful fashion would attempt to "exact a price, drive a bargain" while others were enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields and "bereaved women" and "pitiful children" were about them.

Special attention was directed to the ship owners who had raised freight rates because of the tremendous demand on shipping facilities.

"They," the President said, "are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible." He added that those who had raised freight rates had "taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany." He took it for granted that they would reconsider the whole matter. In concluding his address he said:

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

Reasonable Profit Plan.

The President's address was entirely in line with his whole attitude in regard to the prices which should be paid for essentials during the war period. He has stood behind Secretary Daniels of the navy and others who have demanded lower prices from certain interests than they were willing to give voluntarily. He recently decided that the Federal Trade Commission should be asked to determine the production cost and that Governmental agencies should then name an ultimate price based on the production plus a reasonable profit to make possible fair wages to the employes.

This program, while acquiesced in by some interests, it was stated, brought protests from others and promised to raise a price-fixing controversy which the President might find it difficult to adjust without asking Congress for legislation which would give him and his advisers absolute control of the industries affected.

The delay in the passage of the food legislation and the controversy over steel and coal prices were among the things which moved the President to break his silence. He felt that if the public was fully awakened to the crisis America faced, it would not countenance any selfish effort, and that American business men, once convinced of the judgment of his opinion, would co-operate to the full with the Government.

The address of the President came in a measure as an answer to the Admin-

istration advisers who have been in favor of granting more than the normal profit to various industries in order to speed up producton.

Conference with Steel Men.

The President's address came as a complete surprise tonight to representatives of the great iron and steel interests who met here today with Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Bernard M. Baruch of the Council of National Defense to discuss steel prices and other questions involved in the shipbuilding program and other plans essential to the country.

It was freely predicted tonight that at least a tentative arrangement would be made today between the steel interests and the Government, partly as a result of the President's address, which would assure the delivery of steel at a price somewhere between the $56 a ton for plates suggested by Chairman Denman and the $95 a ton price quoted in the earlier conferences between the steel men and General George W. Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The best advice tonight was that the ultimate price might be somewhere in the neighborhood of $65 a ton, the price fixed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, but no official statement in regard to prices could be obtained.

One feature of the conference, it was said on high authority, was the clash between what Wall Street thought of prices in wartimes and the beliefs held by several of the Government officials. There was, as explained in statements by Secretary Baker and the representatives of the steel group, no definite effort to arrive at prices, but the question was uppermost in every mind. The conference will be continued tomorrow, and it is possible that the atmosphere will be considerably cleared, so far as prices are concerned, before final adjournment.

Two of the questions which were uppermost in the open discussions today were of labor and transportation. It is understood that the steel interests were given to understand that the Government must have all of the steel that it needs for the merchant ship building and navy requirements, and that it would find ways and means of obtaining it if it did not come voluntarily, even if it had to commandeer the output of the steel plants. Also it was stated that the answer of the steel men to this suggestion was:

"Tell us what you want us to do."

Told of President's Plan.

The steel men were told that the President was in favor of an investigation of production costs by the Federal Trade Commission to determine a fair price at which the Government as well as the public should obtain its steel, and that in fact the commission had been instructed by the President himself to undertake such an investigation, and probably would be prepared to make a report by Aug. 1, or a few days before that time.

Following the conference Secretary Baker made this statement:

"The conferences which have been held today between a committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Mr. Baruch of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense were for the purpose of discussing the total steel production of the country and the advisability of its use for the purpose of carrying on the war. Pending the inquiries of the Federal Trade Commission, no consideration was given to the subject of price.

"The needs for the immediate future were estimated, and assurances of hearty co-operation on the part of the producers were given. The discussion took a wide range, involving statistics and estimates of production, and further estimates will be submitted by the manufacturers in the morning, when the conference will be continued."

It is understood that the steel men are still ready to furnish the Government with the 400,000 tons of steel a month for shipbuilding construction which they promised General Goethals some time ago when the $95 price was quoted as a tentative figure. There has been some gossip that the steel men were holding back since it became evident that the Government would strive for a price considerably under that level, and the Government has been urged again to take up a big wooden ship program.

It is also understood that the inclusion of steel in the President's proclamation restricting exports has had a decided effect, as it made possible the control of the sale of steel to Japan and other foreign countries which have been bidding the market up. The heads of a number of the largest steel and iron interests in the country were present at the conference, including the following:

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman United States Steel Corporation; James A. Farrell, President United States Steel Corporation; Charles M. Schwab, Chairman Bethlehem Steel Corporation; E. G. Grace, President Bethlehem Steel Corporation; J. A. Burden, President Burden Iron and Steel Company; E. A. S. Clarke, President Lackawanna Steel Company; H. G. Dalton, President Pickands Mather & Co.; A. C. Dinkey, Vice President Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company; J. A. Topping, President Republic Iron and Steel Company, and James B. Bonner, representing American Iron and Steel Institute.

FIRST CHASERS READY TO GO AFTER U-BOATS

Entire 300 Delivered by December—Daniels Delays Decision as to More Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Three of the 300 submarine chasers ordered by the Navy Department are practically ready for use. About twenty-five will be delivered in August, after which they will be turned over to the department on an increasing scale, 50 being expected in September, 150 in October, and the rest in November. Delivery of engines for the chasers is being delayed by builders, who are asserting they could not obtain the patterns in time.

Orders for no chasers in excess of the 300 originally ordered have been placed. It has not been decided whether there will be more of this type of chasers. There is also some difference of opinion in the Navy Department respecting the length of any additional chasers to be ordered. Some experts favor the 110-foot boats, others 120-foot, and some 130-foot chasers.

Hulls for all the boats originally ordered will be complete in October. Experts say that bids for any additional chasers should be advertised before Aug. 15, so that builders may purchase necessary materials and be ready to lay the keels of the new boats. Otherwise, it was stated, the plants now building chasers may be idle or take other contracts.

Secretary Daniels has been urged for a month to reach a decision respecting additional chasers, but some of his advisers regard it best to wait.

RENEW ATTACK ON MRAVLAG

Elizabeth Citizens Ask Mayor's Removal from Board of Exemptions.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 11.—Mayor Mravlag was condemned and his removal as a member of the local Board of Exemption was demanded at an indignation meeting of citizens held tonight to protest against the Mayor's recent refusal to accept a flag for the city because a speaker criticised the Germans.

Five hundred persons filled the auditorium of Lincoln School and hundreds remained outside in the rain because of lack of accommodations. Only two votes were cast against the resolutions, which follow:

Resolved, That we hereby publicly declare that the action of Mayor Mravlag is an affront to the people of the city, an insult to the flag, and a most unpatriotic and indefensible act, and we hereby publicly condemn his conduct, regretting that by his unwarranted actions he has cast reflections upon the good name of our city; and, be it further

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully petition the President of the United States to remove the Mayor from the local Board of Exemption, Division No. 2.

After the meeting the resolutions were read to those outside the school.

DELBRUECK FEARS REFORM WILL FAIL

Prussian Historian Says Junkers and Capitalists Are Likely to Balk Movement.

PUTS BLAME ON WILSON

Declares He and Lloyd George Strengthen the Reactionaries by Their Attitude.

BERLIN, July 10, (via London, July 11.)—Professor Hans Delbrück, head of the Department of History in the University of Berlin and one of the most influential publicists in Germany, told The Associated Press today that the new orientation in Prussia was really no political novelty, as the Government had solemnly proclaimed it as part of its program far back in 1908. The Conservative forces in Prussia, he added, were so powerful, however, that they invariably succeeded in frustrating all attempts to accomplish the desired reform.

The well-known historian and publisher of Prussian year books startled political and Parliamentary circles less than a week ago by appearing with other leading conservatives in favor of the immediate enactment of Prussian electoral reforms. In the course of his interview today he said:

"Now that the promise of this reform has been reiterated in the Emperor's Easter message, the suspicion forthwith springs up that the Conservatives will make fresh attempts to force its postponement, or cripple the measure, in case its enforcement was delayed until after the close of the war. Enlightened conservative circles, therefore, joined hands with the middle parties in an urgent demand for immediate legislation in this direction. The declaration of my friends, which appeared in the Preussische Jahrbucher a few days ago, had given public expression to this movement. Since then I have freely been receiving affirmative support from many sides.

"Despite all this, however, it means a hard struggle, and I question very much whether we will win out. As England, Belgium, and Italy have not yet possession of a general and direct suffrage, Prussia would be a step in advance of these countries respecting democratic developments, always assuming, of course, that we are successful in forcing the issue. Perhaps it would then develop that Prussia and England, where similar electoral reforms are being agitated, would undertake the same step simultaneously. Gratifying as this would be, I regret to say that present indications point to the probability that at this time, too, the efforts of our opponents will prevail.

"It should be remembered that opposing us are not only the influential landed interests, but also capital and big industry, in general the elements which in the progress of this war have amassed still greater wealth, and, in addition, have now also secured control of a large section of the press. They, furthermore, are being supported by the attitude of public opinion in the United States and England, where it is being loudly proclaimed that peace with us can only be concluded when we have finally become internally democratized.

"Such irritating interference in our domestic affairs, of course, goads a self-conscious people into contradiction, and but still more fortifies the reactionary forces. Perhaps this is exactly what President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George are striving for. They undoubtedly desire the existing contrasts to be still more intensified for the purpose of having the war drag on to the familiar 'knockout' finish.

"For the benefit of Americans, Professor Delbrück explained that in Prussia suffrage is general, but through a division of the voters into three classes the wealthy class is favored. By this means certain pressure is exerted on the lower classes, so that the privilege of voting, in a way, was a cross between feudalism and democracy. In abolishing this system of voting and substituting equal and secret suffrage, he said, this much discussed "new orientation" is achieved.

"The surest and quickest way," he added, "of arriving at the realization of this reform—that is, of abolishing the last vestige of feudal social contract and substituting for it modern democratic thought and institutions—is to divorce the issue unequivocally from any connection whatsoever with our foreign policy. This political reform should be dictated primarily and solely by considerations growing out of our internal needs."

Professor Delbrück believes that the position of Germany has been simplified by the Russian Revolution.

"Until of late," the historian asserted, "Germany felt herself seriously menaced by the Russian army, which is almost twice the size of that of Germany and Autsria-Hungary combined. We, therefore, were forced to extend our defenses to the utmost. Now, by defeating Russia and bringing on a revolution and, incidentally, liberty to the Russian people, we also freed ourselves. In the future the Russian republic will be far less menacing than was the conquering lust of Czarism. As a result we will be able to reduce our armament.

"In Germany we are wont to say that Napoleon I. was our greatest benefactor. This same blessing we have now bestowed upon the Russians, but it would seem that they are not yet aware that they owe us thanks for it."

ELKS GIVE $1,000,000 WAR AID

Contribute Fund for Base Hospitals in Co-operation with Red Cross.

BOSTON, July 11.—Amid a stirring scene of patriotism the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks today appropriated a fund of $1,000,000 for war relief work. The incoming Grand Exalted Ruler, Fred C. Harper of Lynchburg, Va., was instructed to appoint a special commission of five to determine the method and form the work should take. A committee recently appointed to investigate the subject reported that a part of the amount should be devoted to establishing base hospital units, in co-operation with the American Red Cross.

Presentation of a resolution calling for the appropriation of the fund was received with tumultuous applause and cheering by the delegates, and upon its adoption the assembly stood and sang "America."

The subject of relief work was introduced by John K. Tener, President of the National Baseball League and Chairman of a special committee, consisting of Joseph T. Fanning, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jerome B. Fisher, Jamestown, N. Y.; Governor Charles H. Brough, Fayetteville, Ark.; Senator George E. Chamberlain, Portland, Ore., and James R. Nicholson, Springfield, Mass.

The report stated that the committee "felt justified in concluding that any war relief which the Elks might undertake should properly be administered in co-operation with the Red Cross."

Conferences between the committee and Red Cross and War Council officials at Washington, the report stated, developed that "the crying need at this time is for the proper care of the sick and wounded fighting men and, in the proper administration of such relief, hospitals and hospital work naturally suggest themselves."

FILM INTERESTS MOBILIZED.

Representative in Each State to Promote Wartime Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representatives of the moving picture interests, headed by William A. Brady, who was asked by President Wilson to co-operate with various Governmental agencies, put in several busy hours today in an effort to determine how best they could assist Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary McAdoo, Frank A. Scott, Chairman of the General Munitions Board; H. P. Davison of the American Red Cross, and the Council of National Defense in carrying on the wartime activities.

The moving picture men decided to form a war council which will be headed by Mr. Brady. The full co-operation of the industry was promised in advancing the educational campaign of the food administration, the floating of the war loan, the relief work of the Red Cross and the work of the Council of National Defense.

BETHMANN MOVES TO WIN OPPONENTS

Continued from Page 1.

because the end of the war is a long way off and therefore reforms ought not to be delayed until peace is signed.

In the Grand Committee this morning the Socialist Ebert requested the Chancellor to inform the house what measures had been decided upon by the Crown Council in order that the committee might discuss their adequacy. The Chancellor refused information and the house decided to adjourn until such time as the requisite information should be placed at its disposal.

It must be remembered that the possibility of an attempt at a coup d'etat by the Kaiser by the introduction of a military dictatorship in some form is nowise excluded.

The latest reports of the crisis are so confused and conflicting that a clear picture is impossible. The newest fact seems to be that the Chancellor announced he would resign if the Reichstag majority insisted on a declaration for peace without annexations. The National Liberals refuse to support domestic reforms if the anti-annexation vote is carried with them, and the Centre refuses to vote with the Radicals and Socialists unless Bethmann resigns. Lastly, the Radicals oppose Bethmann's resignation for fear of a coup d'etat by the Kaiser.

SOCIALIST FOR THE CABINET.

Ebert or David May Be Labor Minister—War Credit Delayed.

LONDON, July 11.—A Berlin telegram received in Amsterdam today says that resignations in the Cabinet presided over by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg have been accepted, but does not give the names of the retiring Ministers. It is assumed that Foreign Minister Zimmermann and Vice Chancellor Helfferich are meant.

"The session of the Crown Council on Monday," says the dispatch, "lasted until 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, when the resignations were accepted definitely. The Imperial Chancellor has decided to offer the vacant Ministerial portfolios to leaders of the Reichstag and Prussian Diet. An Imperial Ministry of Labor will be created under the Socialist Herbert [Ebert?] or David."

A German Government wireless message, intercepted by the British Admiralty, concerning the Crown Council meeting says that Emperor William on Tuesday discussed undecided questions and their solution with Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. The conference lasted several hours. On the Emperor's order the German Crown Prince arrived in Berlin today to discuss these questions with the Emperor.

According to the Berlin Tageblatt the Crown Council developed an almost irreconcilable difference of opinion between Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and the majority of the Prussian Ministers on questions of internal political reform.

May Resist War Credit.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that the coalition of the various elements in the Reichstag now arrayed against the Government seems determined not to vote the war credit asked until the political crisis is settled. The attitude of these opposition elements has excited the Conservative papers to recriminatory comment.

According to an Amsterdam dispatch, the Chancellor declined yesterday to make known to the Reichstag Main Committee the proceedings in the session of the Crown Council. The committee then decided to adjourn. These events are described as follows in a semi-official statement issued yesterday in Berlin:

"The Main Committee of the Reichstag met at 9 o'clock this morning. Friedrich Ebert, Socialist leader, requested the Chancellor, who was present, to give information in regard to what happened in the Crown Council yesterday, on the ground that knowledge of what took place there was necessary for further fruitful debate. The Chancellor, confirming the fact that the Crown Council had held a meeting, said he was unable as yet to make a statement in regard to the results of the deliberations. Herr Ebert then moved adjournment of the committee, which was agreed to."

Attack on Foreign Policy.

The debate in the Reichstag Main Committee, according to reports received in Copenhagen, was opened by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, with a sharp attack on Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's policy, particularly regarding foreign affairs. He characterized as being based on no definite, consistent program. The Chancellor retorted by saying he was forced to look to all sides for support because the Reichstag offered him no stable majority. Given him this, he said, and he would be able to develop a consistent program. The Vossische Zeitung adds that the Chancellor expressed readiness and willingness to carry through necessary internal reforms.

Herr David, Socialist, painted a picture of the difficult internal situation in Germany. He said the existing dualism between the Government and the people must cease. Afterward the Chancellor again briefly spoke before the committee without reaching any decision.

Afternoon papers yesterday generally assumed that an agreement of all parties except Conservatives and extreme Socialists had been reached by a joint declaration to the Reichstag on peace terms and internal reforms. This, it is said, would contain a reiteration of the Chancellor's announcement of Aug. 4, 1914, that Germany's purpose in the war was not conquest, but defense and territorial integrity, expressing a readiness to conclude peace on that basis with a provision rejecting all designs aiming at an economic boycott and continuance of international hostility after the war. The declaration, according to report, would also cover the formation of a coalition Ministry with representatives of all parties and immediate reform of the Prussian franchise.

The National Liberals, at a meeting in the evening, rejected the peace part of the resolution, and as the Centre had made its attitude conditional on National Liberal assent, the success of the movement was threatened. The Radicals, on the other hand, declined to concur in that part of the resolution dealing with internal reforms. The whole matter, therefore, is in doubt again. One positive fact elicited by the declaration of Herr Erzberger, the Centrist leader, is that he and other members of the Main Committee of the Reichstag did not in the course of attacks on the Admiralty and Government suggest the abandonment of the submarine campaign.

Chancellor Asks for Patience.

A Berlin dispatch, dated Tuesday, received today by way of Amsterdam, says:

"Fuller reports of the meeting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag state that when Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg was asked for the result of the meeting of the Crown Council he replied: 'I have read the morning's report in the press, which does credit to the imagination of the writers. The Chancellor said he could communicate nothing at the present time, and asked the House to continue to have patience. A National Liberal member said the report that his party had expressed a lack of confidence in the Chancellor was incorrect. Discussion on the motion was broken off."

The Catholic organ, Germania, of Berlin, says that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in committee accepted the idea of Herr Erzberger regarding a parliamentary declaration committing Germany to peace on the basis of the Chancellor's declaration of August, 1914, which included "no annexations." The Tagliche Rundschau, on the contrary, is sure that von Bethmann Hollweg will retire if the declaration is adopted.

The Germania says that the Catholic Centre in the Reichstag has decided by an overwhelming majority to support Erzberger. His object, the paper says, is to induce the Reichstag to make a declaration of war aims in the sense that Germany has not gone to war with a desire for conquest, but merely to defend its freedom and preserve its territorial possessions. In order to nullify definitely any impression on the part of the Entente, that Germany's peace terms would be dictated by the Prussian military caste, the Reichstag is asked to set forth with unmistakable clearness the German war aims. The Entente, would then realize, it is contended, that it was waging war with the entire German people. The Germania adds that the Chancellor has accepted the idea and that the formation of a coalition Ministry is being prepared. Thus, it says, unity between the people and the Government will be realized.

Still Predict Bethmann's Fall.

Dispatches from Berlin received in Copenhagen today indicate that the parties in the Reichstag have reached no agreement in regard to the resolution on war aims. Berlin papers speculate on the outcome, each according to its desires. The Conservatives, National Liberal, and Pan German organs assume that the Chancellor will surely go. The Radical and Centre papers expect him to remain, but to jettison various Ministers.

The Socialist organ Vorwärts, copies of which have been received in Copenhagen, devotes black-face type to positive reports in the Reichstag that the Prussian Government has decided to introduce a bill in the Diet for universal equal suffrage in the Autumn without waiting for peace.

SEES GERMAN SPIRIT CHANGED

Cambon Emphasizes Contrast to Conditions a Year Ago.

PARIS, July 11.—"Without assuming that Saturday's declarations by leaders in the Reichstag committee can be interpreted as precursors of a possible revolution, it cannot be denied that there is a change in the public spirit in Germany, and it is certain that the uneasiness revealed by these debates would have been impossible a year ago," said Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to The Associated Press today.

"At that time," he continued, "the faith of the entire people in the omnipotence of Prussian militarism was intact. The resumption of the Russian offensive is provoking a definite collapse of the hopes which the whole nation had placed in a separate peace. The submarine warfare, despite the damage it has caused us, also represents an undoubted check as the months pass, and this form of piracy is shown more to be powerless to effect a blockade of the Allies; and how can the Germans fail to feel defeat coming when from the other side of the ocean the American menace rapidly grows formidable?

"However, on this matter it would be better for us not to indulge in exaggerations. We sometimes are prone to overestimate the resources, great though they are in men and material, that the United States can put at the disposal of the Entente, just as we sometimes underestimate the necessity for the arrival of this valued aid.

"Excessive dreams would be dangerous, as preparing the way for disillusions, and this would be criminal, for America is lending us powerful aid, without limit, thanks to which it has become impossible for us not to triumph. The simple truth is so fine that it is unnecessary to add anything to it."

REFORMS THOUGHT CERTAIN.

Washington Observers See German Crisis as Purely Internal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—With a caution born of the hope that their predictions are all wrong, Washington officials expressed the opinion today that there was no prospect of a revolution in Germany at this late date. They said there was danger of too much optimism in America over the reports of political disturbances there. Some of them said the crisis was purely internal and would not affect the prosecution of the war. They felt that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg himself might be dismissed from office without prejudicing the war's continuance.

American observers agree with Allied diplomats here that many of the German officials who figure so largely in the news are largely puppets being pulled across the stage as a blind to the German people. Nevertheless, it is well understood that there is an enormous degree of unrest in Germany which in all probability will lead to sensational internal changes in the personnel of the Government and in reform of obvious abuses in the German governmental system. The German peace party is very active and the general opposition to the unrepresentative form of government has centred attention on the extreme powers of the Junkers and Pan-Germans, who are being held increasingly responsible for the ills of the country.

Fundamental internal reform in Germany is felt here to be only a question of time. Observers who have most recently been to Germany say that reform is absolutely certain the moment the war is over, and that the chances greatly favor initial steps being taken even during hostilities.

Austria's influence, it is known, is becoming more insistent toward a liberal peace. Austria is said to be treated most contemptuously by German officials and given consideration only as the unavoidable weak link in the chain. Nevertheless, it is known that she would make peace tomorrow if possible, and her activity in consulting German statesmen and political leaders is undoubtedly causing worry at German headquarters.

MAKES GLOOMY REPORT ON CROPS IN GERMANY

Batocki Says Fruits and Vegetables Are Below Average—Grain "as Good as in 1915."

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—At the Reichstag session yesterday Herr von Batocki, the Food Controller, declared that the fruit and vegetable harvest was far below the average, Berlin newspapers report. The outlook for grain production was characterized as being "as good as in 1915," which will be remembered as a year of great drought and a very scant grain harvest and potato crop. The yield, the Controller said, would be "surely better than the serious crop failure of 1916."

Herr von Batocki expressed the hope that late vegetables would show an improvement. The report which the semi-official Wolff Bureau telegraphed to the provincial press alters the Controller's "god as in 1915" into "good" without qualification.

Gustav Hoch, Socialist member of the Reichstag, spoke of disorders in the Prussian town of Striegau, which have not been mentioned previously. He said they were due to the fact that Striegau had been almost an entire week without bread. Women who had thus been driven to desperation were punished most severely, some of them being condemned to serve many months in prison.

GERMAN TRADE PLANS TOLD.

Monopolies to Buy Materials After War, Avoiding Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The State Department has received reports dealing with the plans of the German Government for perfecting the chemical trade of Germany and extending the methods to be applied to it to other trades. A purchasing board is being organized for buying all the raw materials required for the entire industry, thus eliminating competition and assuring the lowest prices possible.

The reports indicate that Germany wants to maintain her supremacy in the chemical world after the war. The German Government is encouraging the development of monopolies in every line under Government control, but allowing the monopolies the widest latitude to attain perfection, the Government intervening only to assure that the methods employed are conducive to the promotion of German national interests.

An illustration of the danger threatening American markets by the preparations Germany is making for recovering her economic position after peace was furnished by a Government authority today. He stated that under the German plan for purchasing raw materials, after the war, the agents of a monopoly would come to America for cotton. There would be no competitive buying among the Germans, as the buyers would represent all the German industries needing cotton.

BERLINERS GET COAL CARDS

Steam-Heated Houses Limited to Half of Last Year's Supply.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Coal cards have been introduced in Berlin in order to regulate the Winter supply. Apartments with heating power will be limited to a quarter of a ton per room and a maximum of a ton and a half for more than five rooms.

Steam heated houses will be limited to half of last year's supply.

Bernstorff's Emissary Promoted.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, who was Count von Bernstorff's emissary to Emperor William in connection with the Lusitania case, and whose activities in the United States were the subject of much comment, has been promoted to be Ministerial Director of the German Colonial Office.

Germans Print Canard in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 11.—Under a six-column head La Defensa, a daily paper here controlled by Germans, today published an extra asserting that a number of American transports had been sunk and a thousand soldiers drowned, victims of German submarines; also that the disaster had caused a great scandal in Congress, and that grave charges had been made against Secretary Daniels, who had been called before the Senate to answer.

SINN FEINER WINS PARLIAMENT SEAT

Continued from Page 1.

Nationalist party, according to the view here, is entitled to the sympathy and patience of its friends in Europe and America.

LONDON, July 11.—Professor Edward de Valera of Dublin University, a Sinn Feiner, has been elected to Parliament from East Clare. He received 5,010 votes against 2,035 for Patrick Lynch, the Nationalist candidate.

A Dublin dispatch says:

"It is believed here that the result of the East Clare election will interfere with the arrangements for the assembling of the Irish Convention, as it is considered to represent a feeling of lack of confidence in the good faith of the coalition Government and a belief that the Irish party went too far in its consideration of the Government's war difficulties and received no adequate recognition of the party's reasonable attitude.

"The outcome, however, is not taken to mean any permanent estrangement of the voters from constitutional methods or any pro-German attitude on their part."

ENNIS, County Clare, Ireland, July 11.—Scenes of wild excitement followed the announcement of the result of the Parliamentary election in East Clare. Professor de Valera addressed the crowd and said it could no longer be alleged that the Irish people did not want independence. The new member headed a crowd of Sinn Feiners who marched through the town carrying republican flags.

Professor de Valera will hold the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the death of Major William Redmond, brother of John Redmond, and for years a prominent member of the Nationalist Party in Parliament, who was killed at the front last month.

READS LESSON IN ELECTION.

East Clare Expresses Ireland's Judgment, Says J. D. Moore.

John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Sinn Fein sweep in East Clare expresses Ireland's judgment on Lloyd George's hand-picked convention. The defeated Parliamentary party was aided by the sentimental aspects of William Redmond's death in Flanders and by the practical fact that the British Government had sent in 500 soldiers with machine guns 'to keep order.' That under these conditions the pro-British candidate, in a constituency in which no Redmondite was ever before opposed, could poll only 30 per cent. of the vote must be cheering news to Lord Northcliffe and P. T. O'Connor, England's Irish-born spokesmen in this country.

"Americans can now estimate the representative character of the coming convention when they realize that Lloyd George awarded to the Sinn Fein element, the vast majority of the Irish people, 5 out of the 101 'delegeates.'"

NO ORANGE PARADE TODAY.

Boyne Anniversary Finds Lodges Divided Over Irish Question.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne will not be observed by New York Orangemen today with the customary parade and outdoor celebration, but a few Orange lodges in Manhattan will have a dance at Manhattan Casino tonight.

Orangemen of this city, in the last five years, have split into three factions, two in New York and one in Brooklyn, with the result that the celebration of the Boyne battle has not been a harmonious matter.

This year a new element of dissension has crept in; that is the question whether Orangemen should support the British Government's proposal to settle the Irish problem by a convention.

GERMAN DEMOCRACY MAKES BIGGEST FIGHT

Institutions That Bulwark Autocracy Have Never Before Been Flayed So Vigorously.

PRUSSIA CHIEF OBSTACLE

Out-of-Date Electoral System Has Given the Crown and Junkers Undue Power.

The Constitution of the German Empire has never before undergone so vigorous an attack from the liberal elements as that which appears to have come to a head in the last few days.

German democratic movements expended most of their force in the days of the old German Confederation which was broken up by the war of 1866, and many of the republicans, including Carl Schurz and Abraham Jacobi, emigrated to America. There were some disorders in Germany in the revolutionary year of 1830, but the general uprisings did not take place till 1848 and 1849. Then many States were temporarily upset by republican or constitutionalist movements, most of which were eventually crushed by Prussian troops, and the nationalist movement, then coming to a head, found expression in the tentative formation of a closer German union, with Austria left out, the headship of which was offered to the King of Prussia.

Frederick William IV. lacked the courage to accept the offer, Austria put down the numerous uprisings that threatened to destroy the empire, German liberalism wis everywhere suppressed, and with the voluntary or enforced expatriation of many of the leading liberals there came a lull in both the democratic movement and the nationalist impulses which had largely been associated with it.

The nationalist trend revived after a few years, but under the chaperonage of Bismarck, who united Germany by force under a strongly centralized government.

The moral uplift of national reunion and the satisfaction of politico-spiritual aspirations which the North German Confederation and later the German Empire realized seemed to reconcile those German liberals who stayed behind and did not lose their faith to the obscuring of the democratic movement of the 40s. The universal suffrage by which the Reichstag was elected was also a sop to radicalism, though a very cheap one, inasmuch as the Reichstag received very little power.

Further reasons for the difficulties met by liberal movements in modern Germany are furnished by the nature of the Constitution of the empire. It is based on that of the North German Confederation, founded by Prussia after the victory over Austria in 1866, and including diminutive dependencies of Prussia or minor States which she had mastered on the field of battle. The North German Confederation was in effect a body in which Prussia was master and the smaller States retained local autonomy. The German Empire was formed by a series of treaties of alliance between this confederation and Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg, each of which retained certain special privileges, which naturally were most numerous and valuable in Bavaria, the largest of the States outside of Prussia.

Prussia's ascendency in modern Germany is far more than a moral leadership, combined with the influence of two-thirds of the empire's population. It is a military ascendency, for she has absorbed the armies of all the smaller States, except Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg, and it is an ascendency firmly fixed in the constitution of the empire. In the Bundesrat, the real directing body, nothing can be done without Prussia and her King. So the mediaeval electoral system in Prussia has a far-reaching effect in interposing obstacles to democratic reform in the empire.

Another thing that has delayed liberalism in the German Empire is the great growth of Socialism. This has been accompanied by corresponding decreases in the moderate liberal parties, but the Socialists themselves, as a great part of their policies has been taken over by the Government and they have waxed in numbers and influence, became a moderate party in many respects, even before the war. Their attitude since then, with the exception of that of a few independents such as Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, has been of more or less co-operation with the Government, culminating in Scheidemann's recent mission to the abortive conference at Stockholm.

Democratic agitation under the empire has been chiefly directed toward the attempt to obtain a Ministry responsible in some degree to the Reichstag, instead of a collection of bureaus under the one Minister (the Chancellor) who is responsible to the Emperor alone. The Reichstag has by vote signalized its disapproval or the Government more than once, most recently in December, 1913, in the course of the disputes over the Zabern affair, but this amounts to nothing more than an expression of opinion under the present system. The attempts made to obtain a responsible Ministry have exhausted themselves mostly in chronic and desultory discussions.

More vigorous have been the constitutional struggle in some of the States. The Mecklenburg duchies, still under the feudal system, Saxony, where a gerrymandered Legislature gives small representation to the cities with their large Socialist population, and Prussia have been the centre of liberal agitations; but never before, even in the most bitter phases of the Ulster affairs or the demands that the Chancellor make himself responsible for the Kaiser's utterances, which were inforced after William II.'s interview, published in the London Telegraph in 1908, has there appeared anything like the volume and strength of democratic determination which appears to be back of the present agitation.

BANKER INTERNED; REASON KEPT SECRET

Continued from Page 1.

authorized were sold, part of them having been used as collateral for loans negotiated by Dr. Heinrich F. Albert. Some of the largest banks and trust companies in New York and elsewhere bought the first and second issues of the notes, but when it appeared certain that the United States would sever relations with Germany these banks liquidated their holdings.

Diplomatic relations with Germany had already been broken when Mr. Hecht solicited agreements from the holders of the notes for a year's renewal. At that time it could be learned at the time all the New York institutions which had the notes insisted upon payment, while German sympathizers in St. Louis and other places were credited with agreeing to a renewal.

Besides floating the German Government notes, Chandler & Co., Inc., took part in the distribution of the recent $5,000,000 loan to the Republic of China, their associates being the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. In March of this year the concern was appointed fiscal agent for Bolivia, and a few months ago it sold to the public a small issue of Bolivian notes.

Chandler & Co., Inc., is a New York corporation capitalized at $1,250,000, and has offices in New York and Philadelphia. The officers are: President, Percy M. Chandler; Vice Presidents, George de B. Keim and Rudolf Hecht; Secretary, R. L. Wilbor, and Treasurer, J. K. Trimble. The Directors are: Messrs. Chandler, Keim, Hecht, Wilbor, Trimble, George W. Robertson, Richard E. Hanson, W. F. Fuqua, W. J. Devine, and H. Williams, Jr.

The rumor that a telephone equipped with a "listening-in" device had been discovered on one of the Hoboken piers, where it was within reach of hundreds of Germans and Austrians in the neighborhood was denied by the military authorities last night. According to the story, the telephone was believed to have been used many times by German spies who were watching the Government's activities at the piers along the North River.

WED IN CINCINNATI.

Hecht's Wife the Daughter of a Wealthy Real Estate Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 11.—Rudolph Hecht, who was interned in New York today, married Miss Marjorie Reakirt, a daughter of L. B. Reakirt, who has large holdings in real estate. Miss Reakirt was 18 years old when she married Hecht, and their wedding was one of the principal events of the social season in Cincinnati. After their marriage the Hechts moved to New York, and according to information here have been living there continuously.

Mr. Reakirt was divorced from his wife shortly after the marriage of his daughter, and it is said that one of the terms of the settlement was that Mrs. Hecht should have $2,000 a year settled upon her until the death of her father. Then she was to receive $1,000,000 from his estate.

FIND PLOT TO WRECK MUNITIONS FACTORIES

Federal Agents Arrest Man in East Chicago—Many Others Are Involved.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Herman Barecka was arrested by Federal agents in East Chicago, Ind., late today charged with being implicated in a plot to destroy steel and munitions factories. His arrest followed the taking into custody several days ago of Karl Kaufman, who was charged with being a German agent and in whose home was said to have been found drawings of steel plants and munitions factories in Gary, East Chicago, Pittsburgh, Duluth, and other cities.

Translation of a mass of correspondence among Kaufman's effects is said to have implicated Barecka. Barecka has been employed by an Indiana Harbor steel company.

According to Government agents the ramifications of the plot to blow up munitions factories are widespread and other arrests are to be made on evidence revealed in Kaufman's effects.

MARE ISLAND SUSPECT HELD

Russian Pole Arrested—New Believe Explosion Due to Plot.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 11.—J. Kozlowski, a Russian Pole arrested at Esparto, near this place, is held today by the police as a suspect in connection with the Mare Island Navy Yard explosion Monday, when six persons were killed.

Kozlowski is said to have admitted that he was in Vallejo, but says he left Sunday. He is 22 years old, and was refused admission to the Marine Corps several weeks ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—With the arrest of J. Kozlowski as a suspect in connection with the Mare Island explosion it became apparent that naval officials believed the explosion was the result of a plot. Investigation by a naval inquiry board, it is said, had been on the presumption that the tragedy resulted from external agencies.

In support of the theory of a plot many suspicious circumstances involving the presence at the Government yard of strangers have been recalled by employes and others.

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Not a Laxative but many users say that occasionally taking a

NEW FOOD BILLL TO GO TO SENATE

Committee Reframes Gore Substitute, but President Wants Old Measure Acted On.

LIQUOR CLAUSE CHANGED

Compensation Phrase Rewritten, but Conferees to Thrash Out Commandeering Issue.

BILL ATTACKED ON FLOOR

Penrose Asserts Administration Will Load Food Control Up with Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture today found what its members consider a way out of the legislative snarl into which the Senate got itself by adopting the Smoot amendment directing the President to commandeer stocks of distilled spirits in bond and to pay owners cost plus 10 per cent. As worked out by the committee, Section 13, with the Smoot amendment, so far as it directs the commandeering of liquor stocks is to remain in the bill as it goes to conference, there being no way under parliamentary procedure to eliminate it before that time. The conference will be expected to cut it from the measure.

To correct the constitutional defect in the Smoot amendment, the committee will offer in the Senate as a substitute an amendment which will provide that the President shall pay "ample compensation" to owners whose whisky is taken over. If owners are not satisfied with the price they will be authorized to have recourse to law, being paid in the meantime 75 per cent. of the amount decided upon by the Executive.

Under the rules of the Senate the Smoot amendment cannot be eliminated without unanimous agreement, and this will not be possible to obtain. The Senate, however, can amend Section 13, and this is to carry out the idea contained in the Smoot amendment and at the same time make constitutional the manner of fixing compensation for liquor seized. This procedure is necessary because of the tangle the Smoot amendment will create in conference and the amendment which will be made in Section 13 will prevail.

The substitute amendment, in effect, is the same as that evolved by Senator Gore in the substitute Food bill he offered yesterday. The Agriculture Committee voted today practically unanimously to support the Gore substitute bill. It will submit a report to that effect tomorrow. Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, is opposed to this substitute, and said tonight that he did not believe the Senate would accept it.

"My idea—and I think it is that also of a majority of the Senate—is to go ahead with the bill we now have before us and take a final vote on it," said Senator Chamberlain. "I think we can eliminate the objectionable features during debate, and that when we come to a final vote on July 21 it will be upon a much modified measure."

The Administration, it became known tonight, has allowed Democratic leaders of the Senate to know that it is opposed to the Gore substitute, and prefers that food control be worked out through the original bill. The principal objection the Administration has to the Gore bill is to a provision which eliminates the Food Administrator. Besides that, it is held by the Administration that there is not sufficient control embraced in the Senate bill over meat, fats, and other trust-controlled products.

Hoover One of Five.

The Gore substitute was altered by the Agriculture Committee to provide for a Food Administration Board of five members, instead of the Food Administration contemplated in the original bill. The office of Food Administrator would be eliminated. The President is authorized under the Gore substitute to appoint three members of the board, one of whom might be Mr. Hoover, while the others would be the President of the Land Grange College in each of the greatest two wheat-producing States.

Control would be limited under the Gore bill to "food, feeds, fuel, wheat, meal, beans, and potatoes," and the Board of Food Administration would be authorized, when directed by the President, to purchase, store, and sell all these products at reasonable prices. A minimum price for wheat would be fixed by the President. Under an amendment offered yesterday by Senator Smoot, the minimum price for wheat would be fixed at $1.50 a bushel. This appears to have the support of a majority in the Senate.

Senator Chamberlain said he would oppose the substitution of the Gore bill and he thought he would be backed up by the Senate vote on the theory that to undertake to debate an entirely new bill would throw the situation into a worse tangle.

At the end of its session tonight the Senate had completed consideration of all the amendments offered by the Agriculture Committee to the original bill, except Section 3, prohibiting every agent or employe of tht Governmen from taking part in the disposition of any contract to sell to the Government any supplies in which he is interested. This section, it is expected, will be disposed of tomorrow. Opponents of the section maintain that it is aimed at the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense, and that, if it goes into effect, it will practically eliminate the Advisory Board.

Wadsworth Attacks Food Control.

In debate today Senator Wadsworth of New York attacked the food control contemplated in the bill as calculated to injure business.

"Undoubtedly it is the purpose of the people who are to have this proposed law to administer," he said, "to make their first effort to regulate the wheat market; but under the bill, as now drafted, there is not the slightest obstacle to their making efforts to regulate every other market; and just so long as that possibility exists men will not dare to do business with the freedom, initiative and enterprise of ordinary times."

"I want to ask the Senator if he thinks the destinies of every wheat-raising farmer in the United States shall be put in the hands of the one man who boldly announces that the entire wheat market is to be taken away from the farmer and absolutely controlled?" interposed Senator Reed of Missouri.

"There is only one remedy for a situation like that," replied Senator Wadsworth, "and that is for the Government to appropriate millions and millions of dollars to be used in the maintenance of the price of wheat to the farmer at a level high enough to guarantee him against loss. It is the only solution. It is State socialism run rampant; but if you take his market away, or if you stagnate his market, you have got to guarantee him a living profit in some other way. Otherwise you will have no wheat at all in 1918."

Civil Service Eliminated.

By a vote of 38 to 24 the Senate adopted the provision appropriating $2,500,000 for salaries of officials to be appointed to carry out the food control. The House provision that these officials be appointed under Civil Service was struck out. Senator Lodge attacked the proposal to suspend Civil Service in these appointments as a scheme of the Administration to load the food control bureau with Democrats.

"To draw political lines in these appointments is to put the food control in serious peril," said Senator Lodge. "It is injecting politics into a war measure in a most offensive way."

"It's done to provide sinecures for deserving Democrats," put in Senator Penrose. "These loyal war horses must be cared for, and by eliminating Civil Service the Administration can crowd the food control up with them. I don't suppose that these deserving Democrats will be appointed because of their particular knowledge of agriculture, or horticulture, or anything else that will come within their purview. They'll simply be appointed to fat jobs because they're Democrats.

"The conscript army that will fight in France will be made up of Republicans, while the easy, comfortable jobs behind desks, far from the danger zone, will be held down by Democrats. I haven't any doubt that the Food Controller will be a Brigadier General, or something like it, and he'll wear a uniform with shiny buttons and spur. And I suppose he will draw his sword on farmers who don't get around fast enough to suit him. The Food Control Bureau will be a military adjunct to the Government, and I imagine it will be a most imposing one, with the uniformed Controller as its dignified General and all the loyal Democrats from back home wearing khaki and looking quite smart.

"While I'm about it I want to tell the Senate that I intend some day to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a list of civilians who have been elevated to high military rank while still performing civilian duty. This, I do not hesitate to say, is one of the grossest abuses of military authority that has been perpetrated in this war. The list I speak of, once the Senate gets it, will be found to be so grotesque as to be almost a burning scandal to this Government."

Senator Chamberlain defended the appointment of civilians to military rank in certain phases of war activity as having been authorized under a law recently passed. The appointees were chiefly engaged in survey work and had the rank of Major.

"Yes, and from what I've heard a lot of them don't know enough of military tactics to drill ten men without getting them all tangled up in their feet," retorted Senator Penrose.

After the amendment had been adopted, with the Civil Service clause eliminated, Senator Penrose exclaimed:

"I want to go on record right here as predicting that before the end of this Congress we will see the President appointing Democrats to every one of the offices provided for in the Food bill."

The Senate voted to retain a section providing that persons employed in administration of the Food bill shall not be exempt from military service. The Agriculture Committee had eliminated this section. Senator King charged that many young men were seeking employment with the Government in order to escape military service.

FIX MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CORN OF NEW CROP

Directors of Chicago Board Forbid Trading in December and May Options Above $1.28.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade this afternoon fixed a maximum price of $1.28 for the December and May (1918) deliveries of corn. No action was taken as to September corn.

A meeting that lasted three hours behind closed doors preceded the action of the Directors. After adjournment a formal notice was given out telling of the course adopted, but no explanation was offered. According to an official of the board, the establishment of a new maximum price for the December delivery and for all later options was needed to bring trading conditions into harmony with the Government war policy of preventing undue speculation and unwarranted high cost to consumers.

In taking such action the Directors were said to feel that more drastic steps were averted, including the possible closing of the Board of Trade. It was said that, owing to the smallness of stocks of corn at present and the unlikelihood that any large accumulations would be available for a long time to come, the trade in future options had much less substantial basis than under normal conditions, so that dangers of sudden wild inflations of values had to be taken into account.

Only the options of the new 1917 crop were dealt with in the action taken. A maximum price of $1.65 for the September delivery here and for all other old crop futures was already in effect and was not disturbed, as the value of old corn for immediate delivery was now much in excess of that limit and had today touched the highest figures ever known for Chicago, $1.91½ a bushel for ordinary No. 2 white.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Trading in September corn by members of the Kansas City Board of Trade is discontinued except to close existing contracts, according to a resolution announced today by the Board of Directors. No change is made in the maximum price of $1.62, previously established.

LEGISLATURE MEETS JULY 31.

Governor Whitman Calls Special Session to Pass State Food Bill.

ALBANY, July 11.—A proclamation summoning the Legislature into extra session at 8:30 P. M. on July 31 was issued today by Governor Whitman. The proclamation contained no suggestion of the subjects to be considered. Governor Whitman previously, however, had announced that the principal object of the session would be the enactment of State food control legislation.

The Governor in a special message will recommend the subjects to be considered. Besides food legislation, it is expected that a new reapportionment arrangement for the Aldermanic districts of New York City will be framed. The Aldermanic apportionment bill passed at the regular session was vetoed by Mayor Mitchel because six city blocks in the Bronx were left out and two districts in Brooklyn overlapped.

It is expected that the food control bill to be recommended for passage will be along the lines of the measure introduced too late in the regular session to be passed. It will be made to conform to the federal measure. Public hearings on the subject will be begun July 16 in Albany. Some will be held later in New York City.

DRAFT LISTS READY IN ONLY 21 STATES

War Department Forced to Delay Drawing Until All Exemption Boards Are Complete.

THIS CITY'S QUOTA 43,482

New York's Population Estimated at 6,504,185 and Must Furnish Two-thirds of 1 Per Cent. of Total.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Postponement until next week of the drawing of numbers of men who will be called for examination or the National Army seemed probable today, when it became evident that States were not completing the organization of their District Exemption Boards as rapidly as War Department officials had hoped. Only twenty-one States have reported their organizations complete, although in most others only a few districts are missing. The drawing will not be made until the lists for the country are complete.

A so-called revised census estimate for the entire country, compiled on the basis of the draft registration, will be used for determining apportionments. Each city, county, or State must furnish about two-thirds of 1 per cent. of its paper population, according to the new estimates which were made to equalize the draft rather than to represent accurate population totals.

The estimates by States follow: Alabama, 1,948,550; Arizona, 400,503; Arkansas, 1,594,355; California, 3,180,985; Colorado, 895,336; Connecticut, 1,719,623; Delaware, 234,710; District of Columbia, 346,856; Florida, 925,641; Georgia, 2,486,544; Idaho, 441,684; Illinois, 7,227,932; Indiana, 2,738,803; Iowa, 2,327,029; Kansas, 1,626,000; Kentucky, 2,024,353; Louisiana, 1,688,862; Maine, 646,588; Maryland, 1,292,091; Massachusetts, 3,501,345; Missouri, 3,240,679; Montana, 952,478; Nebraska, 1,270,301; Nevada, 131,232; New Hampshire, 403,884; New Jersey, 3,255,407; New Mexico, 352,392; New York, 11,187,798; North Carolina, 2,148,266; North Dakota, 706,992; Ohio, 6,074,771; Oklahoma, 1,822,470; Oregon, 675,492; Pennsylvania, 8,944,301; Rhode Island, 573,583; South Carolina, 1,384,203; South Dakota, 626,359; Tennessee, 2,024,893; Texas, 4,397,097; Utah, 451,932; Vermont, 296,426; Virginia, 1,951,521; Washington, 1,166,855; West Virginia, 1,356,990; Wisconsin, 2,576,931; Wyoming, 245,226.

Estimates of the leading cities are as follows:

New York, (including Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties,) 6,504,185; Chicago, 3,639,957; Philadelphia, 2,090,021; Detroit, 1,527,000; Cleveland, 1,125,440; Boston, 828,573; St. Louis, 827,264; Pittsburgh, 722,425; Baltimore, 626,984; Buffalo, 606,384; San Francisco, (and county,) 550,333; Milwaukee, 531,011; Newark, 469,281; Los Angeles, 453,400; Kansas City, 451,974; Cincinnati, 436,352; Minneapolis, 434,453; New Orleans, (and parish,) 365,955; Toledo, 363,884; Washington, 346,856; Indianapolis, 339,785; Akron, 338,348.

The estimated population of New York State is 11,187,798, and on this basis the State will furnish 10.7 per cent. of the total number of men to be drafted, and New York City will furnish 58 per cent. of the number to be drafted from New York State. Ten and seven-tenths per cent. of the total number of men to be drafted (687,000) is 73,500, representing what New York State will furnish under the first draft. New York State will furnish nearly two divisions and a half of men under the first draft, and New York City will furnish nearly a division and a half of these.

Thus New York City, with an estimated population of 6,504,185, must give 43,482 of 687,000 young men to be called on the first draft.

The estimated population of the State by cities, towns, and counties follows:

Albany, 67,607; Albany, (city,) 113,841; Allegany, 30,740; Broome, 46,824; Binghamton, (city,) 72,221; Cattaraugus, 44,034; Cayuga, 22,403; Auburn, (city,) 34,528; Chautauqua, 63,433; Jamestown, (city,) 41,148; Chemung, 16,942; Elmira, (city,) 45,311; Chenango, 36,760; Clinton, 37,178; Columbia, 34,882; Cortland, 25,290; Delaware, 34,785; Dutchess, 46,224; Poughkeepsie, (city,) 33,476; Erie, 147,071; Buffalo, (city,) 606,384; Essex, 33,616; Franklin, 38,723; Fulton, 38,927; Genesee, 32,189; Greene, 22,500; Hamilton, 4,034; Herkimer, 73,691; Jefferson, 48,004; Watertown, (city,) 24,732; Lewis, 19,333; Livingston, 31,416; Madison, 32,489; Monroe, 64,013; Rochester, (city,) 298,112; Montgomery, 22,682; Amsterdam, (city,) 36,320; Nassau, 131,802; New York, (city,) 6,504,185; Niagara, 69,839; Niagara Falls, (city,) 30,688; Oneida, 90,719; Utica, (city,) 112,062; Onondaga, 68,734; Syracuse, (city,) 197,393; Ontario, 46,448; Orange, 107,414; Orleans, 23,991; Oswego, 57,768; Otsego, 35,987; Putnam, 10,054; Rensselaer, 37,296; Troy, (city,) 68,015; Rockland, 39,678; St. Lawrence, 82,285; Saratoga, 53,481; Schenectady, 15,923; Schenectady, (city,) 101,052; Schoharie, 16,438; Schuyler, 10,182; Seneca, 18,530; Steuben, 75,172; Suffolk, 88,294; Sullivan, 29,378; Tioga, 17,339; Tompkins, 32,038; Ulster, 65,383; Warren, 26,641; Washington, 36,192; Wayne, 41,985; Westchester, 151,641; Mount Vernon, (city,) 32,854; New Rochelle, (city,) 27,554; Yonkers, (city,) 95,440; Wyoming, 26,073; Yates, 12,940; Onondaga Indian Reservation, 800.

The figures of population of some New Jersey cities are: Atlantic City, 55,247; Camden, 120,536; East Orange, 38,784; Orange, 30,579; Bayonne, 92,436; Hoboken, 85,247; Jersey City, 340,515; West Hoboken, 45,773; Trenton, 130,365; Perth Amboy, 41,159; Passaic, 78,423; Patterson, 135,472; Elizabeth, 105,107.

The population estimates, far from attempting to show actual populations, simply are improvised figures reached by considering the number of registrants in each subdivision as 9.32 per cent. of the population, since the total number registered—9,659,382—was 9.32 per cent. of the total estimated population, 103,635,300. The process resulted in large dummy population showings for cities with war industries where there has been a recent inflow of workmen without their families. Since the figures are based on the number of men available for military service, however, officials consider the estimates fair as basis for apportionment.

Pleas for exemption of any man need not be made by him, but may be entered by a wife, other dependent, employer, or any other third person, the Provost Marshal General's office explained in a statement. It also explained that any registered man absent from his home district need not return for physical examination, but might be ordered by his home board to be examined elsewhere.

Members of the House and Senate Military Committees will witness the drawing to select men for the national army. Secretary Baker said today that he or some other official of the War Department and not President Wilson, as has been suggested, would make the drawing. The Secretary took luncheon at the White House today, and is understood to have discussed arrangements for the draft with the President.

Names for national army cantonments in the Eastern Department of the army were announced today as follows:

Second division, Camp Long Island, (Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.)

Third division, Camp Wrightstown, (Wrightstown, N. J.)

Fourth division, Camp Admiral, (Annapolis Junction, Md.)

Fifth division, Camp Virginia, (Petersburg, Va.)

Mail, telegrams, express, and freight for the cantonments should be addressed by the camp designation, excepting that freight for Camp Long Island is still to be billed to Yaphank, L. I.

Naming the cantonments has been intrusted to the several departmental commanders.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR EXEMPTION BOARDS

Now Possible, Under Brig. Gen. Crowder's Ruling, to Have Six Use the Same One.

It was stated yesterday that it is probable that in the majority of instances public school buildings will be used as the examining headquarters of the 189 exemption boards appointed for this city. The ruling of Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, that boards are not required to sit in the areas over which they have jurisdiction will make it possible, it was said yesterday, for as many as six boards to use one school building. Where public schools are not available other quarters will be used.

Meanwhile the Mayor's Committee on National Defense is acting as an unofficial clearing house for the boards. Philip J. McCook, the Director of the Mayor's Committee, pointed out that the boards are supposed to have their dealings with Washington through Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury at Albany.

"Many requests," said Mr. McCook, "are being made by the newspapers for the addresses of the headquarters of the various local exemption boards. With the approval of the Adjutant General I suggest that each local board as it obtains its headquarters immediately notify the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and in this way the news can be made quickly available for the public. We wish to point out that the work of registration in this city was done by volunteers, and that the task of making copies of registration cards and subdividing Assembly district lists according to the new exemption divisions is an arduous one. The committee therefore suggests that the members of local exemption boards co-operate with the Assembly district boards of registration by obtaining volunteers who will immediately help them complete copies in cases where a duplicate has not been made, and sort and subdivide the cards according to the exemption divisions."

BOARD DISMISSES LEVINE.

Teacher Who Refused to Register Is Unanimously Dropped.

Herman P. Levine, the teacher in Public School 190, Manhattan, who refused to register for the draft, was unanimously dismissed from the school system at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education.

The question of granting a license to Gaston A. Laffargue as instructor of French in the East Side Evening High School for the season of 1917-18 was referred to the By-Laws Committee. Mr. Laffargue has been in this country twenty years and holds a position in the City College. He has never renounced his allegiance to France. It was said yesterday that he had intended to become a citizen of the United States recently but did not do so because it might be inferred that such action was because of his appointment to the evening high school. His appointment was opposed by Thomas W. Churchill, John J. Keller, Isidore M. Levy, and John Greene on the ground that the Board of Education had adopted a rule that all teachers should be citizens of the United States. The By-Laws Committee will decide this point. The Board voted not to equip Public School 179 for use by the Julia Richman High School. It will ask for an appropriation to build a new edifice for that high school.

LONDON WELCOMES OUR EMBARGO ORDER

Glad to See the United States Undertaking the Vexed Problem of Rationing Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 11.—American dispatches relative to the embargo on exports and details of the President's proclamation, furnished through the American Embassy here, have been studied with the keenest interest. While the press has generally refrained from discussing the move, London opinion is roughly divided into two classes. Both welcome the embargo as a means of tightening the blockade of Germany, but there is a difference in the reasons for their rejoicing.

One school of opinion is glad to see America tackling what has been one of the thorniest problems with which the British Foreign Office has had to deal—the rationing of neutrals—while the other school considers that, had the British blockade been made a real strangle hold on Germany, as they assert it might have been but for excessive tenderness in the Foreign Office, the war would already have been won.

There is ample scope for argument on either side, but as figures must be the basis of the discussion the general public is likely to leave the controversialists to fight it out among themselves, meanwhile according the heartiest approval to whatever measures America takes to prevent supplies reaching Germany through neutral doors.

Lord Robert Cecil, in view of his special position in the matter, refused to express any opinion regarding the embargo, although he made it quite clear that the British Government had no disposition to criticise the American action and was only desirous of placing at the disposal of Washington any information or experience it possessed. In pursuance of this idea it is probable that Washington received from London certain statistics bearing upon the pleas which Holland and the Scandinavian countries have been acting up in opposition to embargo proposals. The Foreign Office today furnished to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a statement controverting that made recently by the Dutch Minister at Washington. The Minister, it was said, seemed to have been misinformed regarding his own Government's statistics, judging by his statement that the Netherlands sent a majority of its exports to England and only a minority to Germany. The Dutch official figures for the first three months of the year were: Butter exports, 1,845 tons to Germany, 53 tons to England; cheese, 10,996 tons to Germany, 3,494 tons to England; eggs, 3,443 tons to Germany, 592 tons to England.

It also was pointed out that the plea based on the need of German coal was not candid because there was plenty of English coal awaiting shipment to Holland if it had been sent for. The real reason that this English coal was not moved, it was asserted, was the Dutch fear of submarines, which was Germany's fault.

ANSWERS CONTRACT CRITICS.

Col. Littel Denies That Campbuilding Is Hurting Business.

WASHINGTON, July 11. — A statement denouncing published charges of immense profits in cantonment construction as ridiculous and "extremely pernicious" was issued tonight by Colonel W. J. Littel in charge of cantonment building for the War Department.

"Under such headings as 'Government Hurting Business,' 'Disturbing the Labor Market,' &c.," said Colonel Littel, "a series of editorials and news items are appearing which are founded almost entirely upon falsehood, and the influence of which is extremely pernicious. They charge, in effect, that the contractors for the cantonments are paying more for material and for labor than is necessary in order that they may thereby increase the profits to themselves, which is figured upon the basis of a percentage on the cost of operation; and they imply that this office has taken no precautions and is doing nothing to prevent this deliberate fraud on the part of the contractors.

"Such articles are written either with a reckless disregard of truth or a deliberate purpose to hamper the Government in this work. The contractors for building cantonments were chosen with the greatest care. A provision is contained in each contract which prevents the contractor from making any departure from the standard rate of wages being paid in the locality where the work is being done without the consent and approval of the Government. The price paid for the various materials which go into the construction must, by the terms of the contract, receive the approval of responsible representatives of the Government before any purchase is made.

"All materials are carefully inspected both as to quality and amount and an accurate record of the hours of labor of every employe on the job is made by representatives of this office. Of course the calling of approximately 10,000 men to build these cantonments must necessarily 'disturb the labor market' in the localities in which they are called. Some inducements must be offered employes to do this temporary rush work which in most cases must be done at a distance from their homes. Consequently an increase in wages is about the only method that can be employed to secure the necessary number of mechanics and laborers. However, it has rarely been found necessary to consent to the increase of wage more than 10 per cent. above the prevailing rate in any locality."

DRAFT OPPONENTS FREED.

Maryland Judge Holds Arguing Against Law Is Not Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11. — Judge John C. Rose in the United States Court today defined the limits to which citizens and aliens must confine themselves in their speech or actions concerning the laws and especially the war acts of Congress. At the conclusion of the case of the Government against Romanus Baker and Jacob Wilhide, both of Hagerstown, accused of conspiracy to cause young men to evade or violate the military draft law, he directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendants.

"Every man has a perfect right to any opinion he may see fit to form about any law that is proposed or about any law that is on the statute books," the Judge said. "Any man may do anything in itself lawful to secure the repeal of any law that is on the statute books. To that end he may make any argument that commends itself to his reason and judgment against the policy of any law, whether it be the law for selective draft or any other. And he is not answerable for the wisdom of his arguments. And he could not very well be put on trial even for the good faith of some of them.

"But there is one limit: So long as the law is the law it is the duty of every man to obey it and he may not under color or pretense of arguing against the wisdom of the law or of advocating its repeal do anything with intent to procure its violation."

NEUTRALS MUST GIVE CARGO GUARANTEES

Can't Get American Supplies Without Pledging Not to Reship to Germany.

EXPORTS COUNCIL POLICY

Has Support of Hoover, McCormick, and Redfield—Will Expedite Coal to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It was stated today on high authority that the United States Government would restrict the export of foodstuffs so that Germany would not obtain any benefit, and that neutral Governments which might aid Germany would have to show beyond doubt that they were not supplying the enemy as a result of products received from this country before licenses would be issued for shipments which they desired.

That policy, it was said, would be put into effect as soon as formal notice could be transmitted to the neutral Governments involved. In the meantime licenses for some shipments of foodstuffs may be granted, pending a readjustment of commerce, but the days of grace before drastic measures will be put into force will not be many.

It is said that this policy is advocated by a majority of the Exports Council, among them Herbert Hoover and Secretary Redfield, and by several of the members of the Advisory Board, including Vance McCormick, who will represent the Secretary of State. Mr. McCormick, according to a report here, was suggested for a post on the Advisory Board by President Wilson, although no confirmation of that report could be obtained. Mr. Hoover and Mr. McCormick both have the full confidence of the President, it was said, and would play a big part in determining the course to be followed.

Reports that great quantities of cotton were leaking into Germany through the Italian port of Genoa were received here today, and, it is said, were discussed in official circles. This will be made a matter of investigation.

Begins Issuing Licenses.

Several licenses were issued today by the Council, its first; some of them for foodstuffs for Scandinavian countries. None, however, was granted for the shipment to Denmark of meal cakes and other cattle fodder which, it has been held, are being used to produce fats which find their way to Germany.

Because of reports that there was much concern in Canada over the supposed danger of a coal shortage, this statement was authorized by Secretary Redfield:

"Secretary of Commerce Redfield today instructed the Division of Export Licenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to facilitate and expedite the licensing of coal shipments destined to Canada. Canada is suffering from a severe shortage of coal, and the fear has been expressed that a sudden halting of coal shipments from this country by the Division of Export Licenses might result in serious hardship to Canadian consumers.

"Steps were taken at once to expedite the granting of licenses, for which a plan had already been filed with the Division of Export Licenses, and it was stated that there will be no interruption in the free flow of coal from this country to Canada when the President's export control proclamation becomes effective on July 15. Steps were taken to grant licenses both by mail and by telegraph in order to insure speed."

Licenses for Bunker Coal.

Every steamship leaving America after midnight on July 14 must have a license for the coal contained in her bunkers. This will apply to steamships bound for both foreign and coastwise ports. The Exports Council has decided first to take up the subject of coal, and no secret is made of the fact that it intends to use its power over the shipments of this commodity to make all neutral countries play fair with the Allies in connection with supplies they need.

The United States and England largely supply with coal the steamships that carry the commerce of the world. There are two kinds of coal that leave the United States—bunker coal, which is used by the steamships themselves, and export coal, which is carried as cargo. Every load of cargo coal after midnight, July 14, will have to be licensed—that is, the United States must know to whom it is consigned and the name of the ultimate consignee.

Members of the Exports Council say that nations which have a merchant marine, but are not making it do its full part in carrying traffic, will get no coal or other supplies from the United States. Information has reached the Exports Council that an Italian steamship company has in Genoa harbor alone nineteen large steamships which could materially aid in transporting commerce, but that the company has decided to keep them idle rather than risk their destruction.

The Council will ask the Italian Government why these steamships are not working, and a polite intimation will be made that unless the Italian Government restores these steamships to the ocean trade Italy may find it difficult to get coal and other supplies from the United States.

The Council has full information from United States Consuls in all parts of the world as to other idle ships, and will take them up in their turn.

SEES A REAL BLOCKADE NOW.

The Temps Calls Our Embargo One of the Decisive Acts of the War.

PARIS, July 11.—The Temps, in an editorial on "The American Embargo," after giving statistics of the amount of products reaching Germany through neutral countries, says:

"The Allies, despite the patience of their diplomats and the vigilance of their navies, have failed to make the blockade sufficiently tight. A new measure was needed; the United States has now supplied it. By forbidding indirect assistance the United States has introduced a new and efficient condition. If the Allies firmly apply the principle, as public opinion strongly demands, President Wilson's proclamations will have been one of the decisive acts of the war."

DANISH PAPER IS ANGRY.

Denounces America's Course in Relation to Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—An article in a leading financial weekly paper, the Finans Tidende, runs:

"The news from America is becoming more and more alarming for neutrals. If the spirit of the press is shared by the Government at Washington, the position of neutral nations will be lamentable. The attacks made by the British and French press on the neutral politics of Denmark are thrown into the shade by the accusations which the American press are hurling at us.

"The reason for the ill-will shown by the United States toward Denmark must be sought in only the fact that the United States is not acquainted with our affairs. It is to be hoped that the Danish delegation, headed by the Swedish and Norwegian delegates, will succeed in removing the erroneous views held in leading circles.

"For a long time we have expected the difficulties of the Danish people to culminate, but this moment has not reached its climax, but we certainly did not expect that America would cause us hardships which her allies spared us. America was protector of neutral countries as long as she herself stayed neutral.

"Has not Denmark upheld her neutrality with as much care as the United States? Not only toward Britain and Germany did we submit to regulations which the war substituted for previous international law, but we also gave in to America when international law was interpreted in a new and unknown manner.

"After having declared war on Germany, America demands of the neutrals that they shall stop trading entirely with one of the belligerents. She even goes so far as to wish to deprive neutrals of the goods necessary for the maintenance of normal consumption and their industrial life, but these States are thereby driven into a critical situation so much more as that famine and lack of fuel are threatening the population.

"President Wilson has spoken beautiful words about the struggle for right and humanity. How does this conform with the stand which America now takes against neutrals? Denmark does not wish to join in the conflict with Germany, into which America has thrown herself. She has the sole desire to maintain neutrality. What is America aiming at by her warfare against the neutrals?"

WORRIED OVER BUNKER COAL.

Steamship Companies Rush Their Applications for Licenses to Capital.

More than one hundred licenses were granted yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the export of foodstuffs and other merchandise. The applications were made under the terms of the espionage law. Several thousand inquiries of a miscellaneous character were made at the bureau. Some of these related to the probable action of the Government on shipments soon to be made to the European neutrals, including the Netherlands, Scandinavia, and Switzerland. Applications covering exports to these countries were as a rule referred to Washington for final decision.

Shippers of Canadian products through this port figured among the callers at the bureau. Exports of this kind via New York have been averaging around $1,000,000 a month for a long time, merchandise of this character including grain, war munitions, and other supplies wanted by England, but which could not be forwarded from Canadian ports owing to shortage of shipping. The callers were uncertain whether they would be obliged to take out export licenses for such shipments. Under the construction placed by the bureau upon the President's proclamation, it was held that, as the merchandise was of British origin, export licenses from here were not required.

One of the most pressing questions raised yesterday related to the shipments of bunker coal to be allowed steamships now in port and scheduled to sail on or after next Sunday, when the President's proclamation becomes effective. Many of the big steamship lines operating vessels out of this port reported that it was imperative that the ships' bunkers be replenished at once with fuel for voyages to Europe and elsewhere.

The representatives of the ocean transportation lines were advised to make out applications, which they did without delay. These were then telegraphed to Washington for approval. Washington will communicate direct with the steamship companies in granting licenses in order to save time.

"The export interests," Commercial Agent Barnaud said, "should understand clearly that export licenses are required only for the classes of foodstuffs and other products specifically mentioned by the President in his proclamation. Many of the steamship companies have made this clear to exporters using their lines, but some of the ocean transportation companies have fallen into the error of advising their customers that they should file applications for every kind of goods exported. This is a mistake, and has the effect of creating confusion and needless delay in sorting out the applications. It should be emphasized most strongly that no applications for licenses should be filed except for those goods enumerated by the President."

Called Home as Exports Adviser.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—William H. Gale, former American Consul General at Munich, has arrived to take charge of the consulate here. Edward D. Winslow, Consul General here, has been summoned to Washington as an adviser on export problems.

NEW YORK CITY MENUS HIT.

Hotel and Restaurant Managers Plan Food Saving with Hoover.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—New York City's resturant and hotel managers met here today with Herbert Hoover and outlined a program of food conservation which they propose to put into operation to reduce food consumption in their establishments.

Some of the measures the hotels and restaurants will take include the reduction of the use of butter and bread, establishment of a war bread by mixing other materials with wheat flour, discontinuement of the use of pork, lamb, veal, and young pig meat, institution of a wheatless day and a beefless day, discontinuance of free lunches, and reduction of garniture and the use of sugar.

Canada Moves to Conserve Food.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 11.—A nationwide food conservation campaign was inaugurated today in Canada. W. S. Hanna, Food Controller, telegraphed to the Prime Ministers of all the Provinces asking them to name representatives to act with the food consumption control committee, which includes George Wright, a Vice President of the American and Canadian Hotel Keepers' Protection Association.

Porto Rico Registers 104,986 Men.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 11.—The total registration in Porto Rico under the selective draft law was 104,986, it was announced today. The registrations divided as follows: White, 78,275; colored, 24,605; aliens, 2,076; enemy aliens, thirty. No arrests or disturbances accompanied the registration.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Everywhere the same White Rock the safe water for travelers

Window Shades

Any window or wall opening can be satisfactorily shaded. Our window shade experts will tell you how, and the cost, as well as select, for your approval, the type of shade and quality of cloth to meet your individual requirements.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Said Mr. Miner

"THE manufacturer who overlooks or underestimates the advantages of advertising.... might as well abandon a macadamized boulevard for a rough mud road."

We are advertising road-builders.

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO.
Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

UNLESS Shape is born in the Cloth and bred in the Bench-Work, it disappears—poof!—like dandelion fluff. You can't wear out, walk out or work out the shape of my Hot-Weather Suit to your measure at only $25.

Spring Suiting Ends At Sale Prices!

All my Light-Weight Spring Suiting Ends except Mohairs and strictly Hot-Weather Cloths tailored to your individual measure as follows: $25 Custom Suitings now $19.50; $30 Custom Suitings now $22.50; $35 to $45 Custom Suitings now $27.50.

United States Army Uniforms to individual measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
35 Years On This Corner

Half-Yearly Sale
Stein-Bloch Smart Suits

$25 Stein-Bloch Suits.... now $18.75
$30 Stein-Bloch Suits.... now $24.75
$35 Stein-Bloch Suits.... now $28.75

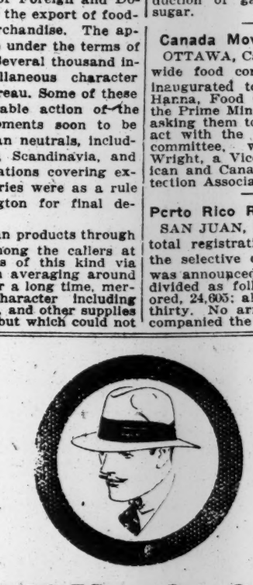
CANDIED compliments would only belittle a Stein-Bloch Suit. It needs no honeyed flattery to lean on, because it stands on its 60 years' reputation. This is my Regular Twice-A-Year Sale. Only in July and January can you buy a Stein-Bloch Suit here below its full price.

These Suits are all this season's style-models and this season's materials.

These Suits are all precisely as represented, or your money will be refunded.

No charge for alterations, if needed.
Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street



Half-Yearly Sale
John David Metric Shirts

$1.50 Metric Shirts..... now $1.10
$2.00 Metric Shirts..... now $1.35
$2.50 Metric Shirts..... now $1.85
$3.50 Metric Shirts..... now $2.65
$5 Metric Shirts (Silk)..... now $3.85
$9, $8.50, $7.50 (Silk)..... now $6.45

CANDIED compliments would only belittle a Metric Shirt. Here's genuine praise. I have a letter on file from a customer who wrote me recently that his Metric Shirt at $1.75 gave him "better satisfaction than the custom-tailored shirts I have paid $5 and $8 for."

These Shirts are all this season's colorings, patterns, styles and materials.

Every neck-size and every sleeve-length.
Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ITALIAN POSITIONS NOW OVERLOOK FOE'S

Disadvantages of the Ground Were Shifted to Austrian Side by Recent Offensive.

FRESH ADVANCE ON CARSO

Dolina Occupied and Fortified—Enemy Airmen Drop Bombs on a Defenseless Town.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, July 10.—The General Staff has just issued its review of the Spring offensive and the results obtained, but one particular result was already plain to every soldier on the front: It was the wiping out and cleaning up of a score of ghastly positions where before the attack the Italians suffered under grievous disadvantage of ground.

Such were certain points of the San Marco hills east of Gorizia, where the Austrians could actually bowl their grenades down hill on the Italians. Also Hudilog on the Carso, where formerly Austrians and Italians lay within a few feet of each other among the ruins of massive stone cottages which are now a thousand yards behind our new line. But the greatest difference is, of course, above the Isonzo, where the new line was rushed up hill and now curves behind those crests whence two months ago the Austrians commanded the whole valley, but which now overlook the eastward slopes where the Austrians are intrenched.

Scarcely a week passes but they come thrusting up hill in an attempt to retake the lost ground. Their last attack was during Sunday night. The weather was in their favor, for toward midnight a succession of violent rainfalls drove over mountains and enabled them to go forward unperceived. The defense wire had been breached during the day by shellfire and a party was at work repairing it.

In the darkness the first detachment of the enemy, stealing up through a maze of boulders, was almost upon them, the thunder and thresh of rain drowning the noise of their approach, when a great blaze of lightning tore the night and one of the working party saw the gray shapes of men close at hand. His yell and the first shot from a sentry were almost simultaneous. The Austrians attacked forthwith, endeavoring to rush the slope in face of rifle fire. It was more than a routine raid, for they were in strength, and reserves were waiting below to follow the storming party. The reserves, however, never arrived, for a curtain of fire shut them out of the fight, and of the attackers there cannot have been a score who got away. Down hill sheer rifle fire did the trick in combination with the configuration of the ground, which for once gave the Italians just that advantage which the Austrians so long enjoyed.

The Austrians must hear a good deal of music of various kinds. Near Lutsk I heard "God Save the King" played by a Russian band within easy earshot of the Austrians. Three days ago on this front, when the news arrived of the renewed Russian offensive, I heard a Bersaglieri band play the Russian anthem, while an Austrian gun, which lives in a railway tunnel and comes out for exercise in the evening, fired at the road as regularly as if beating time.

ROME, July 11.—The Austrian town of Dolina, northwest of Selo, on the Carso front, was occupied by Italian forces yesterday and fortified. The official Italian statement issued today says:

Yesterday our raiding parties made successful excursions into various parts of the enemy's front. In the Sief district the garrison of an enemy advanced post was surprised and destroyed.

On the Carso, northwest of Selo, Dolina, near our lines, was occupied and fortified.

Enemy artillery was particularly active on the Trentino front. Our guns replied. We also effectively disturbed the movement of troops and traffic on the Asiago Plateau and on the Carso front.

On the Asiago Plateau numerous enemy reconnoitring airplanes were repulsed by our fire and machines. This morning enemy airplanes made a brutal bombarding raid on Cividale, without being justified by any military reason. The only result was a few victims among the civil population and slight damage to some buildings.

PRINCE OF UDINE GRATIFIED.

Arriving in France, He Tells of Success of Italian Mission.

BORDEAUX, July 11.—The Prince of Udine, who, with the other members of the Italian Mission to the United States, has arrived in France, said today to a representative of the France de Bordeaux that the visit to the United States had been an entire success, adding:

"I am in a hurry to resume command of my torpedoboat destroyer, but I am glad to have been intrusted with the mission of carrying to the American people the homage of Italy, as Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani carried that of France. Heart to heart talks among the allies are necessary. There is no other way of colaborating for common victory. Our unforgetable reception from the Americans is a symbol of the resolution that unites the allied peoples."

Italian Crop Outlook Promising.

ROME, July 11.—Crop prospects in Italy are promising. Wheat everywhere is up to the average and in the South is unusually good. Potatoes, which have been planted in increasing quantities, are also good. Vines and olive trees are unaffected by disease, and barring injury from weather there should be an excellent vintage and an abundant crop of olives. Rice fields are also satisfactory. On the whole the situation, notwithstanding exceptional conditions and incidents due to the war, is most encouraging.

COURT TO INVESTIGATE MESOPOTAMIA FIASCO

Bonar Law Says Public Inquiry Will Determine Guilt for Failure at Kut.

LONDON, July 11.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government spokesman in the House of Commons, announced in the House this afternoon that a judicial inquiry would be held on the conduct of the persons impugned in the report of the British commission which investigated the Mesopotamia expedition and which was made public in a blue book issued June 26.

The court, Bonar Law said, would be composed of three officers and two persons holding high judicial rank. The case would be presented by law officers of the Crown and the proceedings so far as possible would be public. All the officers concerned, he said, had ceased to exercise any function in connection with the Government.

Bonar Law said the court of inquiry would not have power to impose punishment, but would report in the case of officers to the Army Council, which had that power. In the case of civilians, he added, the Government would consider the report of the court as binding.

The War Office tonight issued the following statement on the progress of operations in Mesopotamia:

A British column and airplanes have chastised effectively Turkish irregulars who had attacked a convoy.

Two German aviators, whose machines were destroyed by fire in the desert, surrendered. British armored cars are seeking two other Germans who were left behind.

The temperature has risen to 119 degrees in the shade.

The report of the commission which investigated the ill-fated Mesopotamian expedition apportioned chief responsibility for the surrender of Kut-el-Amara by the British on General Sir John Eccles Nixon, formerly in command of the British forces in Mesopotamia; upon the Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, and up the Commander in Chief in India, General Sir Beauchamp Duff.

ALLIES AGREE IN BALKANS.

France and Great Britain, Not Russia, Called Conference in Paris.

PARIS, July 11.—It is now learned that the initiative in calling the Entente conference to meet in Paris, at the end of this month, for consideration of the Balkan situation came from France and Great Britain, and not from Russia.

The British and French authorities desired to consult with allied Governments in regard to the military situation on the Macedonian front and the best means of enabling the Greek people to work out their own problems. Consequently the attitude of the Russian Provisional Government, as set forth in the recent announcement at Petrograd, is quite in harmony with that of Russia's allies.

The conference will consider not only the question of the Balkans, but everything regarding the conduct of the war, according to Excelsior. The various Governments have not yet designated representatives.

The French Parliamentary Committee on Commerce decided this morning to make endeavors to secure American participation in future international parliamentary conferences, through the formation of an American committee to represent the United States.

The Russian announcement deprecated the enforced abdication of King Constantine of Greece, declared for the policy of non-interference with small nations and said that on account of the happenings in Greece Russia had declined to participate in the military expedition recently sent there.

BAR WAR CONTRACT STRIKES

Defense Council Providing for Governmental Mediation in Such Cases.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A plan for adjusting labor difficulties in establishments working on Government contracts, under preparation by a special committee of the Council of National Defense, calls for a stipulation in contracts that labor troubles be left to some Government agency for adjustment.

Secretaries Redfield and Wilson of the Council of Defense and Daniel Willard and Samuel Gompers of the Advisory Commission compose the committee.

East and West.

British troops making triumphal entry into Bagdad pictured in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMB THE GOEBEN

Also Hit the Turkish War Office in Daring Raid on Constantinople at Night.

FLIGHT AT LOW ALTITUDE

Machines Hover Over City Nearly Half an Hour — Several Ships Damaged.

LONDON, July 11.—An air raid on the enemy fleet off Constantinople was announced in a statement by the British War Office today. Bombs were dropped on the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben. The extent of the damage to the vessel is not given.

The War Office at Constantinople also was attacked and a direct hit was obtained by the British, who returned without casualties.

The announcement reads:

A report has been received from the Vice Admiral in the Eastern Mediterranean that on the night of Monday a successful attack was carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service against the Turkish-German fleet lying off Constantinople, in the Golden Horn. When the Goeben, surrounded by warships, including submarines, had been located an attack was made from a height of 800 feet. Direct hits were obtained on the Goeben and on other enemy ships near her. Big explosions took place on board of them and several fires were observed.

The War Office also was attacked and a direct hit was obtained. The enemy appeared to have been completely surprised, as until the bombs had been dropped no anti-aircraft batteries opened fire. Our force returned safely, without any casualties.

According to brief accounts of the bombing operation at Constantinople received here, the attack was one of the most successful of the kind carried out in the course of the war. The British aviators confined themselves to strictly military objectives. The airplanes were over the city nearly half an hour, carefully picking out their marks and descending to an altitude of less than 300 yards for the release of some of their bombs.

The Goeben, which recently has been annoyingly active against the Russians, was the centre of the attack, with an entirely satisfactory result, and it is safe to presume that she will be out of action for several months. The War Office, which occupies a commanding position on a hill and is visible from all directions, was also an easy target. Among the damaged enemy ships was a converted liner which was used as the headquarters of the German staff.

TO DIRECT SEA TRANSPORT.

Captain A. C. Baker of Navy Named as Aid to Pershing.

PARIS, July 11.—American Headquarters today announced the appointment of Captain Asher C. Baker, U. S. N., as Director of Overseas Transportation and Naval Representative to the Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces.

A military mission composed of officers of the operations department, after completing a tour of the French and British fronts, held a conference last evening and discussed the relative feasibility of the French and British steel helmets for use by the American troops.

The medical mission, it is determined that it will be necessary for each division of the army to have initial supplies of medical stores aggregating 4,700 tons. The American Army will adopt a system similar to that of the British, with reserve supplies stored behind the front and the field hospitals where major operations will be performed situated further back.

The Americans, it is stated, will develop to the fullest extent possible the British system of transporting the wounded with all speed directly back to the base hospitals with minimum interruption of the transfer.

The medical mission, it is announced, has decided to use the method of anaesthesia employed by Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland.

ENGAGE 13 ENEMY FLIERS.

5 British Machines Down 5 Germans—Lose One of Their Number.

LONDON, July 11.—The Admiralty announces that while on patrol today five naval machines met and engaged a formation of ten albatross scouts and three large two-seated machines southwest of Nieuport.

"Three enemy scouts were driven down completely out of control," the report adds, "while two others were driven down. One of our machines is missing."

American Flier Slowly Recovering.

Corporal James Norman Hall, an American member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, who was badly wounded on June 21 in an encounter with eight German airplanes, is slowing recovering, according to a cablegram received yesterday by Curtis W. Coe, a close friend. Hall received a bullet wound in one lung and another on his forehead.

STATE TROOPS TO PARADE.

Citizens to Have Opportunity to See the Guard Before Leaving.

ALBANY, July 11.—Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York State Division of the National Guard, after a conference with Governor Whitman today, announced that the Governor had approved a plan for parades of all organizations of the guard in the State, immediately prior to their departure for Federal camps in the South. In every city of the State where a National Guard organization exists today, and especially in New York City, where 18,000 troops are located, citizens will have an opportunity to see just how the New York State soldiers look upon their entrance into the service of the country.

The guard will be mobilized into the Federal service on July 15, and, according to unofficial advices from Washington, they will go to Spartanburg, S. C., on or about Aug. 5. The parade will be held when it is most convenient for the troops, between those dates.

General O'Ryan said that it had already been decided to send 2,000 State troops directly to Camp Whitman, at Beekman, immediately upon their being mobilized. They will consist of the Fifteenth Infantry of New York, the Fourth Field Hospital of New York, the Fourth Ambulance Company of Syracuse, and the division trains of New York City. All of the other National Guard organizations will be kept at their home armories until orders come from Washington for their departure for the South.

AVIATION SCHOOL LIST CUT.

Plattsburg Will Send Only Twenty Men to Cambridge, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 11.—Instead of twenty-five aviators selected last week to go to the ground aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ten men from each camp here will report for instruction next Monday. The delay in detailing men to Cambridge, it is said, is due to the congestion there. The revised list of men who are ordered to Cambridge follows:

New York Regiment—Roy Platon, First Company, 19 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn; A. E. Griffiths, Second Company, 375 Degraw Street, Brooklyn; Arthur L. Tait, Second Company, 434 Riverside Drive, New York; Walter B. Chalaire, Fifth Company, 1,275 Lexington Avenue, New York; Second Lieutenant Edwin Mott, U. S. R., Fifth Company, 344 East Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn; J. R. Dunlap, Jr., Sixth Company, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York; Stephen Bonsal, Jr., Ninth Company, 51 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York; Gerald Carroll, Ninth Company, 110 West 183d Street, New York; Louis F. Plummer, Ninth Company, New Rochelle; A. F. Seaver, Ninth Company, 1,088 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn.

New England Regiment—C. G. Chapin, First Company, Norwichtown, Conn.; Roger W. Rowland, First Company, Springfield, Mass.; H. L. Eddy, Second Company, New Britain, Conn.; Edward F. Hollander, Third Company, Providence, R. I.; A. M. Drury, Fourth Company, Northampton, Mass.; Francis E. Carleton, Fifth Company, Lawrence, Mass.; A. J. Downey, Fifth Company, Boston; J. T. Sanford, Sixth Company, Skowhegan, Me.; Frank A. Hamilton, Ninth Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; R. A. Bush, Ninth Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

Colonel T. Q. Donaldson, Inspector General's Department, Governors Island, made a visit of inspection at the camp today and seven Canadian officers, instructors at the Officers Training Corps at McGill University, Montreal, visited the camp in an unofficial capacity.

By the order of Colonel Wolf all men must be able to swim before leaving camp. Swimming classes will be held for beginners between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Both New York and New England artillery organizations spent the whole day with the three-inch guns. Rivalry among gun crews was introduced by timing them in their loading operations.

Naturalized Russians and Poles in the training camp will be called to headquarters tomorrow and urged to write to friends and relatives in Russia, explaining why the United States entered the war and pointing out the benefits Russia will receive by remaining in active co-operation with the Allies. This is in accordance with a scheme of a society recently formed in St. Louis for that purpose and has the sanction of the United States Government.

PRESS ALLOWED AT FRONT.

Many Applications for 15 Correspondents' Places with Our Troops.

PARIS, July 11.—The knowledge that the United States Government had decided to accredit fourteen or fifteen newspaper men to the permanent headquarters behind the French front has led to a veritable flood of applications from would-be correspondents to be allowed to go with the troops. It was said at the press department of headquarters today that fully 100 such requests had been received, including one for an actress, who peaded to be allowed to sing to the soldiers.

A majority of these applications have come from persons without genuine newspaper connections and who have no intention or desire to do serious correspondence, even did they receive permission to accompany the troops, for in most of the cases they have been actuated solely by novelty or the notoriety to be acquired by the experience.

The first three correspondents accredited will leave Friday morning and will be followed in from ten to fourteen days by the others, when arrangements will have been completed for housing the men and for extending facilities for observing the troops in training. The group includes several men who have acted as correspondents during the present war.

HOBOKEN REFUSES TO CLOSE UP EARLY

Rejects Army Officer's Request to Shut Up River Front Saloons at 10 P. M.

DEFIES THREAT OF FORCE

Adopts Midnight Rule for the City at Large and Forbids River Front Sunday Sales.

The request of Brig. Gen. N. M. Wright that saloons on the Hoboken waterfront should be closed at 10 P. M. was finally refused yesterday, after eight days of argument, by the Hoboken City Commissioners, who defied the threat of the army to force the closing of the saloons if the city authorities did not take the action requested. The Commissioners, however, did vote to close all saloons throughout the city from midnight to 6 A. M., and gave orders to saloonkeepers along the waterfront that they should keep their places closed from midnight of Saturday to 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

The New Jersey State law requires that all saloons shall be closed from midnight of Saturday until 6 A. M. Monday, but side-door business is the rule and not the exception in many urban communities. Nearly 200 Hoboken saloon keepers attended the meeting of the Commissioners at which the ruling was made. Mayor Patrick R. Griffin told the waterfront liquor dealers that he would expect their co-operation in keeping closed on Sundays, and thereby reaching a solution of the liquor problem "which should be to the satisfaction of the military authorities."

Mayor Griffin announced on Tuesday that orders to close at 10 o'clock would be issued in accordance with the army's request, but after consultation with Corporation Attorney John J. Fallon, who gave his opinion that the military authorities had no jurisdiction over the liquor business of the city, he revoked this decision.

Mayor Griffin had the City Clerk read his correspondence with the army authorities, in which they set forth their complaint as to disturbances which had taken place in the river-front saloons, and then announced the opinion of the Corporation Attorney that the army's threats were empty.

"The Commissioners are determined, however," he said, "that the liquor business shall be regulated to some extent in the interest of the business itself. We can't enforce the closing at 10 o'clock in one part of the city and closing at midnight in another, but we cannot get along without strict regulation of the liquor traffic along the waterfront."

In conclusion, Mayor Griffin said, after further discussion of the liquor problem: "We are going to take a chance and fix the hour of closing at midnight throughout the city. If we are to manage this we expect the co-operation of the saloonkeepers and the positive closing of all riverfront saloons throughout Sunday. If you will do your bit we will do ours."

Christopher Bobbe, President of the Hoboken Innkeepers' Association, promised that the members of his organization would co-operate with the Commissioners, and said that any violator of the regulation should be punished severely. He further said that if the closing hour had been fixed at 10 o'clock he did not believe it would have been possible for the saloon men to continue business.

In accordance with the action taken by the city authorities earlier in the day, every saloon in Hoboken closed at midnight last night and the city was "bone dry."

PUSHING AVIATION BILL.

House May Pass It This Week—Air Secrets Closely Guarded.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Administration's Aviation bill, making great increases in the army air service, will be reported from the Military Committee on Friday and probably passed in the House on Saturday.

The House Military Committee agreed today to reopen its hearings tomorrow to hear Secretary Baker on the general policies involved in the aviation program.

Details of the program, including the type of machines to be built, are being carefully guarded. The committee sessions are executive and every effort will be made to keep vital information out of the debate.

Urge Control of Paper Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11.—Resolutions urging the Federal Trade Commission to take over and operate the American Print Papers mills and thus reduce the price to the press were adopted today by the National Editorial Association in annual convention here.

BRITISH DRIVEN OVER YSER RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

sitions on the Nieuport front yesterday at 7:45 P. M. Owing to the concentrated and heavy nature of the enemy's artillery fire, the defenses in the dunes section near the coast were leveled, and this sector was isolated by the destruction of bridges across the River Yser. The enemy succeeded in penetrating our positions here on a front of 1,400 yards and to a depth of 600 yards, thus reaching the right bank of the River Yser near the sea.

Further south, opposite Lombaertzyde, after gaining temporarily some of our advanced positions, the enemy was driven back to his own lines by a counterattack.

The official report last night reads:

The extreme intensity of the enemy's artillery fire on the Nieuport front has now diminished. Our artillery continues active.

The enemy attacked our advance posts east of Monchy-le-Preux this morning on a front of about 800 yards and succeeded in pressing some of them back very slightly.

An attempt by the enemy to rush one of our posts northwest of Lens early this morning was driven off, one wounded prisoner remaining in our hands.

Bad weather yesterday prevented any aerial activity on either side until evening. During the night we bombed two enemy airdromes. All our machines returned safely.

1,250 British Captured.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—More than 1,250 prisoners have been taken by the German Marine Corps in the Yser district of Belgium, Army Headquarters announced today.

The announcement follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the dunes sector marine corps detachments, experienced fighters of the marine infantry, after methodical and effective artillery preparation, stormed the defensive establishments situated between the coast and Lombaertzyde, which had been strongly fortified by the French and which a short time back were taken over by the British. The enemy was driven back over the Yser and more than 1,250 prisoners, including 27 officers, were brought in. The British losses in the heavily shelled terrain between the sea and the river were very high. The amount of booty has not yet been ascertained.

Once again, in spite of a heavy storm, our airmen appreciably contributed to the complete success of the day in a most efficient manner.

On account of rainy weather the other armies on the western front engaged in only moderate fighting. Reconnoitring enterprises by Saxon, Bavarian, and Guard troops near Rheims, east of the Argonne and between the Meuse and the Moselle, gave good results.

The supplementary official statement issued tonight reads:

In the west there was greatly increased artillery activity.

French Repel Small Attack.

PARIS, July 11.—The Germans made an attack last night in the Woevre, north of Flirey. This afternoon's official statement says they were repulsed.

The afternoon statement follows:

The artillery fighting was rather spirited north of Jouy, in the region of Sapigneul and in Champagne. We repulsed two surprise attacks on outposts. The enemy left prisoners in our hands.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting continued to be very heavy in the sector of Hill 304. In the Woevre the Germans delivered an attack against our positions north of Flirey. After a severe combat the enemy was ejected entirely from part of a trench in which he had gained a footing.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The War Office issued the following statement tonight:

The day was marked by quite violent artillery actions in the region of Panthéon, in various sectors south of Moronvilliers and near Hill 304.

CANADIAN PATROLS BUSY.

Nocturnal Visits to No Man's Land Near Lens Highly Exciting.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 11.—Determined pressure against the defenses of the Germans in the vicinity of the City of Lens continues daily. Necessarily it is of a sort that must be exercised methodically. To send large bodies of assaulting troops into the maze of wrecked houses and mining works which now constitute "No Man's Land" might result in the carrying of a few hundred yards of shapeless ruins, but the price that would be exacted by enemy machine guns would be far greater than the new ground won could possibly be worth.

The least costly mode of advance is gradual encroachment upon "No Man's Land" by patrols, which occupy wrecked houses here and there during the night and, after a sufficient number had been secured, form a fairly continuous advanced line. This style of preparatory fighting brings into action the scouting faculties of a large proportion of Westerners in the battalions holding the lines at present. An incident which occurred the other night illustrates their methods.

A party of ten men, with a Lieutenant in command, went out to examine an isolated row of miners' houses in front of their own lines. The enemy was so near that no light was possible save that of the moon, which emerged at times from behind heavy clouds. Under these conditions the party went to work in pairs, groping their way through unfamiliar ruins and seeking for signs of occupancy.

The Lieutenant and two of his men were in one of the houses when sounds outside warned them of the coming of a considerable body of Germans. Taking shelter where the shadows were deepest these three Canadians lay hidden while more than forty of the enemy passed through the house in which they lay. The Germans were apparently on the way to a rendezvous for a raiding party, for they went out in the direction of the Canadian front.

Collecting his little party the Lieutenant sent a man back to warn their comrades in the Canadian trench. Then he and the remainder of the scouting party followed the enemy, stalking them so successfully that they got within bombing distance undiscovered. The crash of bombs falling among them was the first intimation to the Germans that they had been seen. They ran pell-mell, and some of them were badly hurt, judging from the outcry. Fighting of that sort appeals strongly to the young fellows from Canada, whose life at home is often perilous and full of adventure.

Another exploring party in the area to the south of the Souchez River came in last night from "No Man's Land" and reported the destruction of a trench mortar which the enemy had installed in a house from which it could have been used during the hours of darkness with serious results to the men in the Canadian front line.

Similar raids and sorties are taking place all along the line in the Lens sector, from Loos to Mericourt.

DOUBTS GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

Major Moraht Says It Is Impossible to Concentrate Enough Troops.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, asks in a press article whether the moment has arrived for an offensive by Germany, and concludes that for the present one is inadvisable.

All Germany, he says, longs to hear the charging yell of the German armies in a big drive, but it is doubtful whether the necessary numerical superiority can be concentrated against any particular front to push an offensive through to real success.

Partial success, Major Moraht says, is costly and useless, and the General Staff, therefore, is well advised in not attempting a big attack on the western front.

FRENCH REVENUE GROWS.

Indirect Tax Receipts for June Show a Gain of $25,800,000.

PARIS, July 11. — Receipts of the French Government from indirect taxes in June were 129,000,000 francs more than those in the preceding month, and 91,000,000 francs more than the receipts of the same month in a normal year.

Deducting 70,000,000 francs received from duties on imports, which include war material, the difference in favor of last month over the same month in normal years still is 21,000,000 francs.

The first six months of 1917 show receipts of 640,000,000 francs more than the total for the same period last year and 387,000,000 francs more than that for six months in a normal year.

DEMANDS ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Premier Ribot Says France Will Not Admit a Plebiscite.

PARIS, July 11.—Premier Ribot, speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, presided over by ex-Premier Clemenceau, declared with reference to Alsace-Lorraine:

"We have an imprescriptible right over Alsace-Lorraine, which has been torn from us by force. We cannot admit a plebiscite. That is the opinion of the entire Government in which M. Albert Thomas fully agrees."

(M. Thomas, member of the War Council and Minister of Munitions, has just returned from a visit to Petrograd.)

Germans Bombarding Furnes.

HAVRE, July 11, (via Paris.—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement tonight:

During the night the Germans continued to bombard Furnes. Today the usual artillery action occurred along the whole front, notably before Ramscapelle, Dixmude and Hetsas.

Aviator Who Shelled Krupp's Safe.

PARIS, July 11.—Sergeant Major Antoine Paillard, one of the French aviators who participated in the bombardment Friday of the Krupp factory at Essen, and who failed to return, has landed safely in Holland.

Benjamin Franklin said:
"Many a little makes a mickle"

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Confessions Of a War Correspondent

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD

A "war book" that is not of the ordinary sort. It deals with the lighter side of the great contest,—the individual heroes, the personal dangers — not with battles, strategy or war aims. There are anecdotes of men who endured, of spies, of a man who turned his back on his intention of becoming a deserter and who became a hero instead. This is the sort of book which Mr. Shepherd has written and which you will want to read.

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"Here's luck" says the man who mixes his own Cocktail. He needs it, for he gets a different result every time

Club Cocktails

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Try It and Be Convinced!

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Announce, Beginning Today, The

Annual Sale of Men's Oxfords

¶ Every Oxford in our regular stock is included in this event at a reduced price. They are all made over comfortable, dressy lasts, for men who are in the habit of wearing only the best of footwear. The leathers include medium and dark Russia Calfskin; Black Calfskin; Genuine Imported Pigskin; Black and Ko-Ko Color Vici Kidskin; White Buckskin; White Canvas; and combinations of Russet and White Buckskin for sports wear.

Oxfords....	formerly	$5.00....	now $3.95
Oxfords....	formerly	$6.00....	now $4.95
Oxfords....	formerly	$7.00....	now $5.95
Oxfords....	formerly	$8.50....	now $6.95
Oxfords....	formerly	$10.00....	now $7.85

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

For Sport

Everything from a Baseball, or a Tennis Racquet, to a Row Boat or a complete line of sundries for the autoist.

And every article is of standard quality, for we never handle "the other kinds."

Here are examples of Greenhut value-giving in the Sporting Goods Department:

$5 Tennis Racquets $2.95
Special at .....

Discontinued lines purchased underprice from one of the best known tennis racquet manufacturers in America. You will find that these compare favorably with any $5 racquet on the market. (Quantity limited, so come early.)

Tennis Racquets for Children

$1 and $1.50 Tennis Racquets—odds and ends of a manufacturer's sample line; choice, at..... 75c

Racquet Presses—at..... 65c

Tennis Balls—Wright and Ditson or Spalding Championship; dozen..... $4.25

Marking Tape—complete set of tapes, pins and staples for double courts; per set..... $3.50

Lawn Swings

Four-Passenger Lawn Swings—"Our Fountain," with backs adjustable to any position; at..... $5.50

"Our Excelsior" Four-Passenger Swings—at..... $4.75

Tents

Special purchase before the advance in price of duck took place made possible this offering:

WHITE DUCK TENTS

7x7—at $6	12x14—at $15.50
7x9—at $7.50	14x16—at $21.50
9x9—at $8.50	16x20—at $28.50
9½x12—at $10.50	

Couch Hammocks

Specially priced as follows:

Regularly $8.25; at $6.50
Regularly $14.75; at $12.50
Regularly $22 to $24.75; at $18.50
Regularly $27.50; at $22.50
Iron Stands for Couch Hammocks—at $3.25 and $4.50
Awnings—at $3.50 to $10
Pillows—at $1.75
Stands for Couch Hammocks—at $3.50 and $4.50

We give 2½% Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2½% Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2½% Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day Today

THE KNABE has a charm of its own. It is not merely a good instrument of sound workmanship—it is more. A living and breathing art has endowed the Knabe with soul and distinctive individuality.

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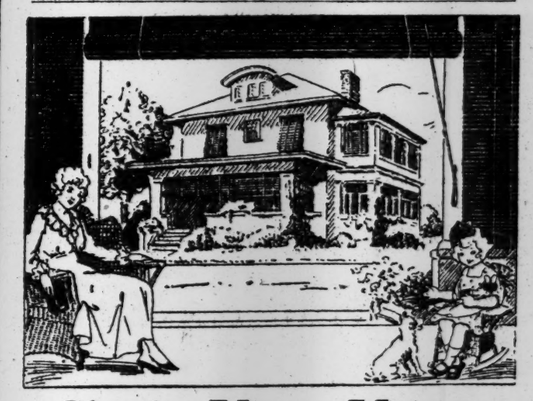


Shade Your Home With Aerolux Screens

You have three methods by which you can enjoy the comforts of a cool, breezy, summer porch. You can wait till the sun goes down, you can plant a few trees next Arbor Day and wait until they grow up, or you can go down to Gimbels and get a few Aerolux Porch Shades. (The last, by all means.)

Don't forget to bring your measurements with you.

Aerolux Wide Slat Colors, Brown or Green		Aerolux Narrow Slat Colors, Brown or Green	
4 foot wide	$1.90 each	3 foot wide	$1.75 each
5 foot wide	$2.60 each	4 foot wide	$2.50 each
6 foot wide	$3.25 each	5 foot wide	$3.15 each
7 foot wide	$3.35 each	6 foot wide	$3.75 each
8 foot wide	$3.85 each	7 foot wide	$4.50 each
9 foot wide	$4.50 each	8 foot wide	$4.85 each
10 foot wide	$5.00 each	9 foot wide	$5.75 each
12 foot wide	$7.00 each	10 foot wide	$6.50 each
		12 foot wide	$8.25 each

Green Painted Japanese Screens

Narrow Slat		Wide Slat	
4 foot wide	$1.40 each	6 foot wide	$3.00 each
6 foot wide	$2.10 each	10 foot wide	$5.10 each

GIMBELS UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—Sixth Floor

LUTHERANS CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY

Nebraska Council of Defense Says They Have Made "Treasonable Utterances."

PROFESSORS ARE ACCUSED

State University Faculty Members Are Said to Have Influenced Students Against War.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 11. — Anti-war activities in Nebraska, which, in the opinion of the State Council of Defense tend to give aid and comfort to Germany, were disclosed by the council in a statement it issued today, charging leaders of the Lutheran Church and certain professors in the State University with "treasonable utterances" and "disloyal activities."

The statement, it is explained, was issued only after "the most solemn and serious investigation and consideration." It is based upon reports from every section of the State and upon hundreds of letters from patriotic men, many of whom say they have lost thousands of dollars because they would not "tamely submit to pro-German influences."

Specifically it is charged that bankers who invested in Liberty Loan bonds have been threatened with withdrawal of deposits; that the sale of war bonds has been actively opposed; that Red Cross relief work has met an alarming antagonism; that the Lutheran Church has failed to take a single step toward organizing for war relief work, and its "conspicuous representatives" have shown marked partiality for the German cause; that certain professors at Nebraska University have been guilty of disloyal utterances, and that there are communities where the sympathies of the people are with Germany.

Prominent Lutheran churchmen here said the council should have confined its denunciation to "German Lutherans." German Lutherans who were alleged to be in sympathy with Germany would not discuss the charges.

Chancellor Samuel Avery of the University of Nebraska, who has been active in patriotic relief work and has taken part in the campaign for recruits, would not be quoted, but it is known he has strongly disavowed utterances of several professors whose pro-German remarks have caused dissensions at the University. Some time ago students protested that some of their professors were saying, "This is not our war and we will not fight because we do not know what it is all about." When complaint was made to Chancellor Avery, it is understood there were some conferences with professors, at which the Chancellor, who was then urging the students to enlist, let it be known in emotic language such doctrines must not be heard in university class rooms.

The Council of Defense in its statement says:

"Perhaps never in history has it been deemed necessary by a public body to dingle out by name a great church or organization and appeal to the patriotism of its members to offset and check the dangerous tendencies of many of the conspicuous representatives of that organization. Because of the reliable reports that may be said to come from every section of Nebraska—and come by the hundreds—it is necessary that the council make such an appeal with respect to the organization known as the Lutheran Church. Depending upon the American patriotism of the men and women who comprise the Lutheran Church membership the council makes this appeal to them to put a check upon the un-American activities of some of their conspicuous and influential representatives."

The statement is signed by Lieut. Gov. Edgar Howard, Acting Governor, and the other members of the council.

ACCUSES CURTIS COMPANY.

The Federal Trade Commission Charges Unfair Business Practices.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Formal complaint against the Curtis Publishing Company was made today by the Federal Trade Commission, charging unfair business practices and stifling of competition by refusing to sell its publications to dealers handling competitors' publications.

The company publishes several magazins, including the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies' Home Journal. Its officers were ordered by the commission to appear Aug. 23 to show cause why they should not be directed to cease the practices complained of.

Allegations on which the Trade Commission's complaint was brought were made by the Pictorial Review Company, which charges that the Curtis Company used the Saturday Evening Post, the Ladies' Home Journal, and the Country Gentleman to hamper the sale of the Pictorial Review Magazine. A suit brought by the Pictorial Review Company in the New York courts recently, which sought an injunction restraining the Curtis Company in its alleged unfair practices, was dismissed by the court.

MEDIATORS SETTLE STRIKE.

Employes of National Conduit and Cable Company Get Increase.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., July 11.—Through the mediation of Michael J. Regan of the State Labor Bureau and President Thomas Goodwin of this village, the strike at the plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company was settled this afternoon, the men winning an increase of 3 cents an hour, but getting no shorter day.

Mr. Regan and President Goodwin undertook to settle the strike a few days ago, and visited the Superintendent of the plant, but, meeting with no success there, made an appointment with President Edward S. Pirout for today. At the meeting the strike was settled. The strike began a week ago last Monday, when the machinists went out. The strike crippled half of the plant and put about 2,000 men out of work.

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO QUELL THE I. W. W.

Secretary Baker Orders Western Commander to Communicate with Washington's Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Baker, acting on an appeal from Governor Lister of the State of Washington, who represented the conditions due to I. W. W. activity as very bad in that State, took steps tonight to send Federal troops to North Yakima, Wenatchee, Ellenburg, and Cle Elum. The Governor telegraphed Secretary Baker that it was feared that the I. W. W. would destroy crops and blow up irrigation reservoirs upon which this apple-growing country depends for water.

Secretary Baker telegraphed to General Liggett, commanding the Western Military Department, with headquarters at San Francisco, to get into communication with Governor Lister and furnish any assistance he desired.

The Secretary of War has been informed that in Northern Idaho, a large part of Montana, especially the Butte region; practically all of the States of Washington and Arizona, and scattered communities in Oregon and California, the I. W. W. is paralyzing industry and terrifying labor. Many lumber camps have been compelled to close. Some mines have suspended; more are threatened. And now the I. W. W. has invaded the agricultural districts, organizing farm laborers and employees of related industries and intimidating laborers who refuse to join their organization.

The I. W. W. organization is opposed to the war with Germany. It has made the question of wages the pretext for its present activities. Its program calls for the destruction of industries until capital surrenders.

KINGMAN, Ariz., July 11.—Forty-two Industrial Workers of the World, rounded up by Home Guards after they were brought here by armed guards who had failed in attempting to deport the men from Jerome into California at Needles, armed Californians driving the agitators back into Arizona, were released today by order of Governor Thomas E. Campbell. County authorities exacted pledges from the men that they would leave this district. Some said they would return to Jerome.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 11.—The mine owners and striking copper miners in the Globe-Miami district are apparently deadlocked, but United States troops, mounted deputies, and home guards are in control of the situation.

Governor Campbell was warned today that he would be held responsible for the safety of I. W. W. leaders who were deported from Jerome and Mohay County, in a telegram from the I. W. W. Executive Committee of the Globe-Miami district.

Governor Campbell's reply to what he characterized over the long-distance telephone tonight as an "impudent message" read:

"If I receive another expression of that kind I will treat it as an intimidation of my executive action and will hold those who send it responsible accordingly."

ELLENSBURG, Wash., July 11.—Federal troops stationed near here today arrested between fifty and sixty Industrial Workers of the World, charged with interfering with crop harvesting and logging, in violation of the Federal statutes.

The men will be brought to Ellensburg and placed in a stockade.

HOLD BARON GUERSDORFF.

Toledo Police Arrest German as a Suspected Spy.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 11.—In the arrest of a man giving the name of Captain Baron Einrich Rolph von Guersdorff police and Federal agents say they have a spy suspect of more than ordinary importance. He has admitted, the police say, that he escaped from a detention camp in Quebec and had been arrested in Cleveland and also at New Orleans on a charge of smuggling ammunition across the Mexican border.

A suit case filled with clippings from German newspapers relate how Guersdorff assaulted a Canadian Sheriff, donned the latter's clothes and badge and escaped to this side of the international line.

Federal agents say they learned today that Guersdorff had been here two weeks, and had visited most of the factories making munitions. Although well dressed he is out of funds, and when arrested said he was waiting for a friend who owed him some money.

The Federal officers say they have reason to believe that Baron Guersdorff is the man who telephoned Alfred G. Vanderbilt eighteen months ago, warning him not to sail on the Lusitania on its ill-fated voyage.

Bars Germans from Ferries.

Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy has extended the waterfront order to bar all enemy aliens from traveling on ferries, excursion boats, and fishing steamers passing United States forts or through the upper and lower bays.

Enlist Jewish Youth for Charity.

In its efforts to meet the vastly increased cost of maintaining its dependent institutions, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies is to start a campaign for support among the Jewish youth of New York City. Under the direction of Sam Lewisohn, Chairman of the Young Men's Committee of the Federation, which has its headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue, an effort will be made to obtain at least 10,000 Jewish young men as contributing members of the federation. The campaign is to be divided into districts taking in the Jewish youth of the east side, west side and the Bronx."

Russian Commission.

Fine photographic reproduction of arrival of Russian Commission at City Hall, and other pictures in connection with the visit, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

FEAR OF EXPOSURE LED GERMAN TO DIE

Timmerscheidt, Teuton Representative, Had False Naturalization Papers.

KNOWN BY SECRET SERVICE

Department of Justice Is Investigating Other Cases—Several Men Are Under Suspicion.

When Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, once manager of the Foreign Department of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., brokers of this city, and representative of important German interests, threw himself out of a window of his apartment at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street, last Thursday, he knew the Department of Justice was investigating his papers as a citizen of the United States, and that there was reason to suppose they would be found to have been procured through fraud. These facts were learned yesterday, together with the statement that the citizenship papers of other naturalized Germans, some of them well known, were undergoing similar scrutiny. For obvious reasons details were withheld, but there were said to have been discoveries opening a new and interesting perspective on German activities in this country. Violations of various kinds, some of them said to be unintentional, but none the less serious, were believed to have been uncovered, with the result that some Germans who have been enjoying the protection and privileges of citizens may find themselves reclassified as aliens.

In the case of Timmerscheidt, which is important because it is said to resemble other cases being investigated, the violation said to have been discovered was that, instead of residing continuously within the United States for five years immediately preceding his application for second papers, as required by the naturalization laws and regulations, he was living all of that time in Berlin and China, and was engaged in carrying on the work of his German employers. Seriousness is added to the case because at the time Timmerscheidt made application for citizenship he was accompanied by two witnesses who fulfilled the legal requirement by swearing that he had maintained his residence in this country. These witnesses are employed by an important New York brokerage and banking house, and one of them said he did not know he was doing wrong in swearing. Timmerscheidt, he said, was ardently opposed to Germany in the war, although employed by a bank closely affiliated with the Imperial Government. Moreover, while abroad, Timmerscheidt had always "said he was an American," and had retained some of his interests here. The employe therefore thought, he said, that the requirement of continuous five-year residence had been complied with.

Timmerscheidt, it was said, might have suspected that this view of the case was not shared by the Federal agents, and the fact that the punishment for fraud in obtaining citizenship may be five years in prison and $1,000 fine, might have had something to do with his committing suicide. Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation for the New York District, admitted that other of his acts were being investigated.

The records on file with the Federal authorities show that Timmerscheidt obtained his second papers and was admitted to citizenship on Dec. 12, 1914, less than four months after the beginning of the war. At the time he obtained these papers, the records show, he swore he had resided continuously in the United States since 1906, and that for a part of this time he had lived at Plainfield, N. J. He gave his New York address as 304 West Seventy-eighth Street, which was actually the home of a friend. Then followed the deposition of the two witnesses, who swore they had known Timmerscheidt since 1906, and that he had, to their knowledge, lived in the United States for the time required by the Naturalization laws. This law is as follows:

It shall be made to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of the residence, moral character, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution, shall be required, and the name, place of residence, and occupation of each witness shall be set forth in the record.

Other information obtained from Timmerscheidt and the witnesses by the Federal agents and set down in the record was that he had taken out his first papers in 1907, a year after he came to the United States from Germany; that he had married in England in 1897, and had three children. The only mention of his having been out of the country was that petitioner has also been in Europe on two occasions for a short visit." The application for citizenship was made in the United States District Court here, and was granted after the German agent and the two witnesses had been questioned by representatives of the Department of Labor, Naturalization Service.

In contrast to what was set forth in this application, officials of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. have positively asserted that Timmerscheidt left their employ in 1909 to accept a position with the Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin. Later he became manager of the Hongkong branch of the German Asiatic Bank, which is said to be closely related to the Imperial Government, and remained in Hongkong until the war broke out. Then he returned to New York City, as the representative of the German Asiatic Bank, having been out of the country continuously for five years, instead of in it, as required by the law.

There are still many features connected with his activities in New York City from then on which have not been explained to the satisfaction of the public, but it was learned from an official of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. yesterday that for some time before he slashed the veins in his wrist and then, impatient at the slow death, threw himself out of the window, he had been in daily fear of arrest.

"On the day before Timmerscheidt killed himself," this official said, "I had as a visitor General White, who is here in the interests of the British recruiting service. The General came with some members of his staff in acceptance of an invitation I had extended to him to review our employes who had been drilling, and they were in uniform. Timmerscheidt, I learned later, was in the corridor, and when he saw the General and the others he grew deathly pale, thinking that they had come to arrest him."

Timmerscheidt knew at this time that he was being watched by the Federal authorities, as he had been repeatedly questioned by agents of the Department of Justice, and his perturbation was considered curious in view of the exulanation frequently made by him to his friends that the authorities had found nothing incriminating against him.

"I do not care to say anything about Timmerscheidt, because he is dead," said Captain Offley yesterday. "But it is only fair to suppose that something besides the so-called irregularity in his applications for citizenship caused him to commit suicide. As for other investigations being made of naturalization papers, that is something I cannot discuss. But, of course, it is natural that in such a large population there should be irregularities."

Captain Offley was asked if the department were going to question the two men who had appeared as witnesses for Timmerscheidt when he applied for his second papers, and his only reply was "We are watching the case."

HOLD POLICEMAN FOR FRAUD

Michael Imbriale Charged with Aiding Fake Revenue Collector.

Michael Imbriale, a policeman attached to the West 100th Street Station, was summoned to the office of Thomas Murphy, Chief Inspector of Police in Brooklyn, yesterday, and placed under arrest under a warrant issued by United States Judge Chatfield, charging the policeman with conspiring to aid a man who impersonated an Internal Revenue Inspector. The policeman was held in the Raymond Street jail for examination in the United States District Court today.

It is charged that Imbriale aided in an attempt to collect a tax of $20 from Louis Recene, a liquor dealer, of 255 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. Recene told United States Attorney M. F. France that a man, who said he was a revenue Inspector, came to his wine shop on June 12 and was identified by Imbriale, who told him, he charged, that the man had authority to collect the $20 tax.

An indictment has also been returned by the Grand Jury against the man who said he was an Inspector, but he had not been arrested last night.

TAMMANY OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Files Charges Against Estimate Board in Rockaway Land Deal.

Tammany started its campaign against the re-election of Mayor Mitchel yesterday, when William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, a Tammany activity, called at the District Attorney's office and filed written charges against the Board of Estimate in connection with the Rockaway land purchase.

District Attorney Swann said he would not reveal the nature of the charges until he had received a report from Assistant District Attorneys William Harmon Black and Edwin P. Kilroe, who have been directed to investigate Mr. Bullock's complaint. Mr. Bullock said that he had sent a copy of the charges to Governor Whitman.

FIANCE AT WAR, TRIES TO DIE

Stenographer Takes Acid in Rest Room of Department Store.

Miss Clutha Dunning of Ramsey, N. J., a stenographer employed in Manhattan, attempted sucide in a rest room of Wanamaker's department store yesterday by drinking acid. She was hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she told Detective Shauss that she was melancholy over the fact that her fiancé was in France and her brother was awaiting a call to go.

Surgeons at the hospital said the young woman probably would recover. The police were unable to learn the name of her employers. A charge of attempted suicide was lodged against her.

Newsboys' Home Seeks Imposter.

An impostor is soliciting contributions for the Newsboys' Home or Newsboys' Lodging House, at 14 New Chambers Street, from poor people on the east side. This home never has solicited contributions from the public in this manner.

RICH FRIENDS GAVE ANARCHISTS' BAIL

One Was a Trust Company Official, as Dispute in Court Reveals.

$50,000 IN CASH RAISED

Attorney for Berkman and Miss Goldman Demands Its Surrender, but Court Holds Up $20,000.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists, convicted on Monday of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, who have begun to serve their terms in the Federal penitentiaries at Atlanta and Jefferson City, Mo., were able to furnish $50,000 cash bail, after they were arrested, as a result of the interest which certain unnamed wealthy persons took in their propaganda. This was disclosed yesterday when Harry Weinberger, the lawyer for the anarchists, appeared before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal Court and asked the court to direct Clerk Frank Ferdon to deliver the $50,000 to him. He explained that the money did not belong to the defendants, but had been raised by their friends. One of them, he said, was an official of a large trust company.

Assistant District Attorney Content opposed the motion, saying that as Miss Goldman and Berkman, in addition to receiving prison terms, had been fined $10,000 each, he proposed to begin supplementary proceedings to ascertain the real owners of the bail money.

This opposition angered Mr. Weinberger, who asserted that the real purpose was to obtain the names of the subscribers to the bail fund so that the Government could expose and persecute them.

This statement ruffled Judge Mayer, who said that he had heard too much about persecution during the trial and he did not propose to listen to any more of it. He informed Mr. Weinberger that Mr. Content was performing his duty in view of the fact that the Government had obtained judgments of $10,000 against each of the anarchists.

When further complaint was made that Mr. Ferdon, the clerk, had demanded a fee of 1 per cent. of the bail money, Judge Mayer explained the charge, aggregating $500, was statutory and would have to be paid before the cash would be released.

To permit Mr. Weinberger to return part of the fund to some of the subscribers Judge Mayer signed an order releasing $29,500. He then directed the impounding of $20,000 to await the outcome of the supplementary proceedings.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 11.—Emma Goldman arrived here today to serve her two-year term in the Missouri prison. As she was taken to the prison she said she was not a martyr and would obey the rules of the prison in every way.

John T. Whalen, in whose custody Miss Goldman was brought here, said that on the journey she wrote to friends that she would be deported to Russia at the expiration of her term. Miss Goldman will be put to work in the overall factory.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—Alexander Berkman began serving his sentence in the Atlanta Federal penitentiary today.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

American Homespuns for Well Dressed Americans

Truly—"All for America"—for the sheep were raised on Southern hillsides and the cloth was woven on old-fashioned hand looms by a colony of hand weavers.

For Golf, Lounge or Countryside Suits

these handwoven fabrics are particularly suitable. Dyed with old fashioned dyestuffs made from herbs gathered in American forests. Those who have seen them say they are much better than the hand-woven Scotch and Irish fabrics and decidedly superior to the Canadian homespuns. Materials possessing all that is so desirable in the old-fashioned hand-woven woolens and all that is necessary in the modern day treatment of a 36-inch-wide cloth. These woolens are to be had at this store exclusively. The price is $3.69 per yard.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Silk Shirts

Variety in price and variety in materials and patterns make your selection an easy matter.

Broadcloth silk garments with satin striped effects in attractive colorings, as well as flat striped patterns. $5.89

Others of broadcloth silk, crepes and satin striped fabrics, well tailored in every particular. $4.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Get This Book On Golf

We have just completed an interestingly written book—in which a golf expert has set down "Tabloid Tips On the Game." You may have a copy for the asking. Come in or write for one.

Macy's—Sporting Goods Dept., Fifth Floor, Centre.

Going Fishing?

Before you start drop in for a chat with the men in our Tackle Department. They won't waste your time talking about the fish that got away—but will tell you what kind of tackle you need if you tell them where you are going. Our prices for rods, lines, reels, etc. are "Lowest-in-the-City."

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

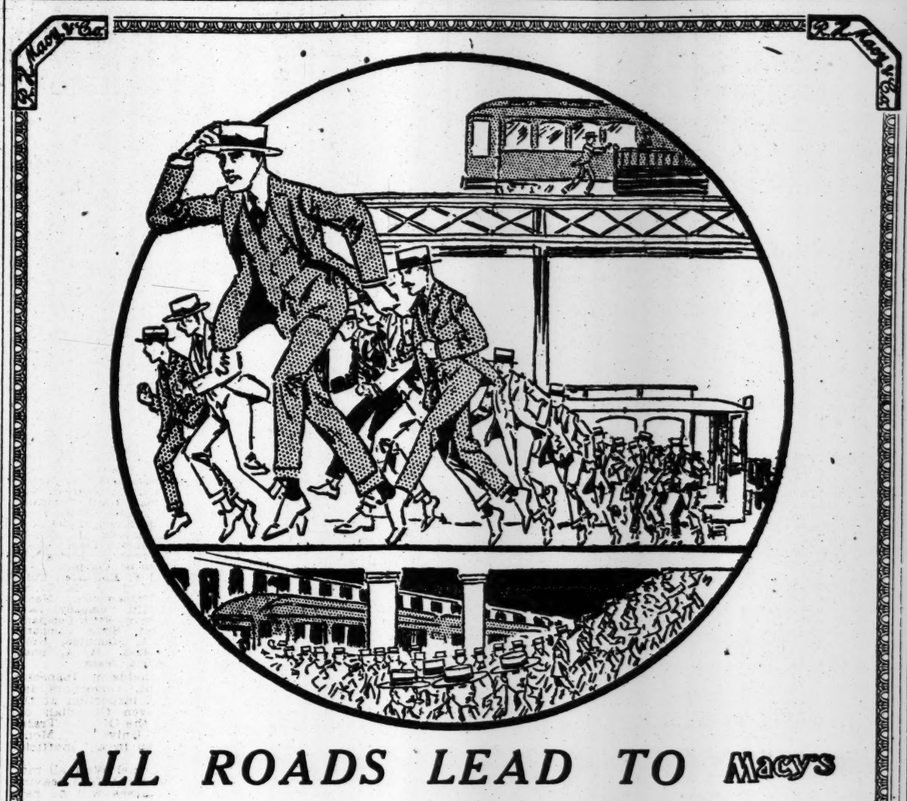
Macy's ***Shaving Cream***

A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark

Macy's Own Merchandise

Large Tube, 17c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.



ALL ROADS LEAD TO Macy's

JULY CLEARANCE

Sale of Men's Suits

Men Who Want Clothing For Immediate Wear—and Others Who Wear the Same Weight the Year Round—Men Who Want Up-to-the-Minute Clothing at "Lower Than Elsewhere Prices" Make This Event Their Business and Profit Thereby.

Every Garment in This Sale Was Taken from Regular Stock

If We Purchased Them To-Day They Would Sell For 15% to 20% More Than the Original Prices.

Your opportunity to select a suit that will please is excellent, for general conditions have left a larger selection this season than ever before.

Suits *That Were All Season* **$17.50 $13.75**

Suits *That Were All Season* **$19.75 $16.75**

Suits *That Were All Season* **$24.75 $20.50**

Suits *That Were All Season* **$29.75 $24.50**

Suits *That Were All Season* **$34.75 $28.50**

The Models

English Soft Roll Sacks, Conservative Styles, Pinch Backs, Norfolk Models and Double Breasted Coats. All Sizes—but not every size in every style at every price.

The Fabrics

Fancy Mixed Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Flannels. No Blues or Blacks included in this sale.

Extra Salesmen and Extra Fitters to Save the Time of Busy Men

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway Front—Direct Elevators on 35th Street Side

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

STORE CLOSES 5:30 P. M.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

864 866 868 Fifth Avenue. AT 48TH ST.

Are now offering

Radical price concessions in

Smart Tailored Suits

Regularly $55 to $125—at $25 and $38

A miscellaneous grouping of all that remains from many lines of our regular selections in street, sports and semi-dress styles; of Summer velours, serge, tricotine, smart checks, etc.

Fashionable Coats and Capes

Regularly $50 to $85——at $35

A clearance of many lines, including desirable models of exceptionally high quality materials in smart sport shades and novelty materials; in most instances, only one or two models of a size or kind.

Comfort—

Men who are willing to sacrifice the extreme in style for sure foot comfort have a friend in "Supre-Macy" Shoes. The low shoe *illustrated* has passed the "Supre-Macy" specifications on all points—shape, materials and workmanship.

Men's Flexible Shank

Black Oxfords

At $5.94

Shaped on a last designed by common sense, of black glazed kid; with broad toes and heels, leather inner soles and Goodyear welts. Shoes that essentially produce and maintain foot comfort at a price much lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

SIX MONTHS

In six months of 1917 fourteen leading New York City stores placed **1,101,614** lines of advertising in The New York Times, **382,825** lines more than in any other New York morning newspaper.

	Times	World	Tribune	Herald	American	Sun
Saks & Co.	162,400	157,794	155,988	.....	.....	56,958
Jas. McCreery & Co.	125,507	129,047	40,907	71,106	.....	8,049
Macy & Co., R. H.	117,211	55,775	.....	54,840	37,850	420
Franklin Simon & Co.	117,079	37,749	73,155	40,988	12,854	35,517
Lord & Taylor	110,647	105,480	43,094	65,387	.....	41,319
Gimbel Brothers	107,560	60,015	.....	.....	38,076	150
B. Altman & Co.	77,991	63,544	62,454	63,298	73,254	62,315
Stern Brothers	53,871	42,216	15,934	32,574	27,541	36,512
Bonwit Teller & Co.	48,890	5,491	34,671	33,382	.....	.....
J. M. Gidding & Co.	42,227	2,142	30,920	30,183	25,574	14,286
Greenhut & Co.	41,300	35,235	.....	26,727	35,302	.....
Arnold, Constable & Co.	34,977	.....	.....	7,630	28,701	.....
Best & Co.	33,013	.....	.....	19,741	18,300	23,057
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	28,941	24,301	10,266	21,480	19,521	.....
Total agate lines	1,101,614	718,789	467,389	467,336	316,973	278,583

The average net paid sale of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, exceeds 340,000 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

REPUBLICANS MAKE ENTRY INTO PEKING

Chinese Legation in Washington Hears Final Abdication of Emperor Is Awaited.

GEN. CHANG SURROUNDED

North China Paper Says Germans Bribed Parliament to Vote Against War.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Entry of the republican troops into Peking was announced in a dispatch to the Chinese Legation today, indicating that the monarchical coup d'état had come to a complete failure.

The dispatch was the first in two weeks to come through direct from the Peking Foreign Office. The second and final abdication of the Manchu Emperor, Hsuan Tung, it is said, is expected momentarily along with the arrest of General Chang Hsun, the military adventurer responsible for the coup, who has been ordered taken into custody by the new President.

General Chang has withdrawn to the imperial city, a sacred section of Peking, where, it is reported, his troops are fast deserting him. Escape is shut off, the republicans controlling all four railroads out of the capital, and officials here believe that at last China is about to rid herself of a military leader who has been a thorn in the side of the republic ever since its inception.

Apparently Chang is not now in a position to carry out his threat to destroy the priceless temples of the city, for desertions are thought to have left him so weak that secret flight alone remains possible.

The legation dispatches are not clear as to whether President Li, reported to have fled to the Japanese legation in Peking for safety, has returned to his office or whether acting President Feng Kuo-chang is still serving. There is thought now to be no reason, however, why Li should not take over the authority once again, and re-establish the coalition Government set up just before Chang made his theatrical coup.

Today's dispatches reported the resignation of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs on the ground of ill health, and the acceptance of his resignation by the President. Dr. Wu has resigned several times before, but it is thought that now the republic has weathered its most serious storm, he will retire from office permanently.

Inquiry will undoubtedly be made to determine the source of Chang's support. On June 22 he asked the Japanese Minister at Peking what Japan's attitude would be toward a restoration of the monarchy, and received the reply that Japan would not concern herself with internal Chinese affairs. A few days ago official intimations came from Japan that German money had been used in an attempt to sow discord in China and make actual belligerency impossible.

LONDON, July 11.—The North China Daily News, which recently declared it had virtually established that General Chang Hsun, leader of the Imperialist forces, was in German pay, is quoted by Reuter's Shanghai correspondent today as giving details of German attempts to bribe the Chinese Parliamentarians to vote against China entering the war.

The newspaper asserts that the German Bank of Peking expended 1,000,000 taels in working up the agitation which culminated in the dismissal of Premier Tuan Chi-jui. The Germans also, it declares, spent money lavishly in intrigues intended to produce a condition of chaos in China.

EXPLOIT OF A "HUSH BOAT."

One of These Mysterious Craft Made Swift Trips with Balfour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 12.—With regard to the mystery that some writers have called the "hush boats" and the part they are playing in the war, The Chronicle this morning quotes a correspondent as follows:

"It was a 'hush boat' that carried Mr. Balfour across the Atlantic. She is the pride of the navy, the greatest ship of the fleet, and out and home she did the trip in something under six days—how much I won't say."

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON 100-MILE LINE

Continued from Page 1.

against attacks by superior Russian columns. But when fresh Russian reserves were brought into action our troops were compelled to retreat, giving up their first line.

BERLIN, July 11, (via London.)—Today's Army Headquarters statement announced regarding the Eastern front that from the Baltic to the Black Sea no extended operations had taken place. The statement follows:

Between the Baltic and the Black Sea there have been no large scale actions. Movements south of the Dniester have been executed until now as planned.

On the Macedonian front Bulgarian raiding detachments wiped out a British post east of Lake Doiran. On the Struma Plain several villages were set on fire by British artillery.

A supplementary bulletin issued tonight says:

South of the Dniester German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the River Lomnica are again in fighting contact with the Russians.

PARIS, July 11.—The following bulletin of operations on the Macedonian front was issued by the War Office today:

Eastern Theatre, July 10.—After a violent bombardment the enemy attempted on the evening of July 9 in the region of Dihova, west of Monastir, a surprise attack which was repulsed. An enemy airplane landed near Livada, south of Lymnitsa.

LEMBERG NOW IN PERIL.

Russian Experts Predict Fall of Capital in Near Future.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—In the capture of Halicz the Russian Revolutionary Army, so discredited during the last few months, has reached in a single move the objective fought for so stubbornly, but without success, by General Brusiloff's triumphant forces of last Summer in a long and arduous campaign. This feat means the definite piercing of the Austro-German lines on a broad front, and not merely a local penetration, which was accomplished by the first Russian victory west of Tarnopol.

The activity of the Russian armies has now spread from Tarnopol to the Carpathians, and they are steadily pushing forward on a continuous front more than 100 miles long. General Brusiloff, apparently benefiting from last year's experience in his attempts upon Halicz from the north, from which side last Summer's campaign proved it almost impregnable, planned the southern drive along the road to Dolina so brilliantly executed by General Korniloff. This appeared to be the line of least resistance, and Halicz was easily taken from the rear.

The strategic results of the occupation of Halicz are obvious. Lemberg is now open to attack from Halicz. It is also likely that the Austrian line, which has long been based upon the Gnila Lipa River, will be forced to retire, and as the Russian movement develops in the direction of Lemberg it is sure to have an effect upon the situation in the Kovel-Vladimir Volynsky region.

Since the Russian advance in August, 1914, when the capture of Lemberg followed swiftly upon the taking of Halicz, it has been the popular theory that Lemberg cannot long be held after Halicz has fallen, but the defense of Lemberg, according to the view of a majority of the military critics, depends upon the ability of Germany to bring up reserves quickly. The railroad route from Lemberg, through Bolechoff and Dolina, is circuitous and slow, and will become unfeasible with further Russian progress along the Dolina road, and it will be impossible to transfer troops from the Brzezany region, since the enemy cannot afford to weaken that part of the front in view of the continued Russian pressure there.

The military writers, therefore, conclude that there is an excellent chance for the Russians to capture Lemberg in the near future.

KORNILOFF BORN A PEASANT.

Romantic Rise of Victor of Galicia, Linguist and Author.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—Russia is ringing with the name of the latest hero of the war, Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, victor of Galicia, whose astonishing feat first proved that the new advance was no mere flash in the pan.

General Korniloff is the most daring, chivalrous, and scholarly officer in the army. For a romantic rise from humble origin Russian history has only one parallel—that of Michel Vassilievitch Lomonosof, fisherman's son, poet, philosopher, creator of the modern Russian language, in the first half of the eighteenth century.

From log cabin to General is the literal text of the chronicle of General Korniloff's career. Born 46 years ago, son of a need-stricken Karalinsk Cossack in western Siberia, who later reared a large family on a pittance gained as the village clerk, young Korniloff early began rough forest work. At the age of 9 he received his first instruction. When barely 13 he by his own exertions and all-night studies qualified to enter the Siberian Cadets' Corps, largely composed of sons of local magnates. Thanks again to his own efforts this indomitable Siberian pioneer character gained free training at the Michailovsk Artillery School, where his amazing mathematical faculties brought approval from the authorities, even though he was suspected, with reason, of being a secret revolutionary.

Next General Korniloff was an officer in the Guards, and being penniless, was obliged to serve in Turkestan. In the Japanese war he received the rank of Colonel and was intrusted with a desperate mission—that of covering the retreat from Mukden of one of General Kuropatkin's shattered armies. It was executed with such resolution and skill that he received the St. George Cross. Later he traveled all through Turkestan, the Caucasus, and Europe, studying, observing, and writing valuable books on Turkestan and the countries of Central Asia.

Amazing to strangers is his gift for languages, for he speaks not only all European tongues, but also Persian, Chinese, and every dialect of Central Asia. At the beginning of the great war he was in command of the Forty-eighth Division, once called Suvoroff's, now Korniloff's. In Galicia in 1915 he repeated the Mukden feat, under an unexampled month-long hail of Austro-German shells wherein his own force broke through the encircling foe, but he himself was wounded and taken prisoner by the Austrians.

The enemy press related that its Generals were so impressed with General Korniloff's accomplishments and noble bearing that the return of his sword showed greater honor to Russia's Admirable Crichton than to their own victorious commander. His restless spirit did not long stand captivity. After a daring flight from an Austrian prison camp and astonishing adventures he reached Russia.

At the start of the revolution he was invited to command the troops of Petrograd, implying full confidence in revolutionary Russia. When the disorders arose General Korniloff, fearing the necessity of repression, resigned, saying he would sooner shoot the foe than his own countrymen. He took command of the Eighth Army, whose brilliant exploit is due primarily to him.

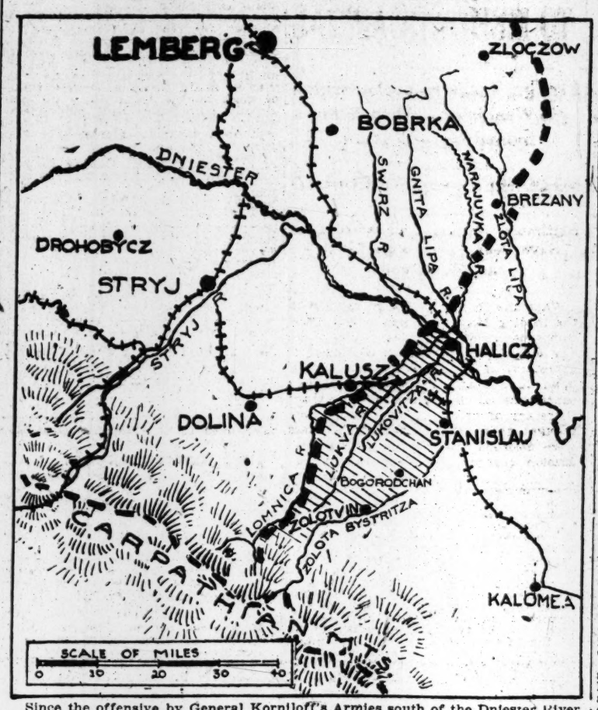
RUSSIANS AIM AT BERLIN.

Will Be No Stop This Time, Prince Galitzine Asserts.

Prince Dimitry Galitzine arrived in New York yesterday from Petrograd, accompanied by Wadin Makaroff and Tixhon Agapeyeff, all three wearing the uniform of officers in the Russian Navy. The Prince, who speaks English well, said that the United States need have no fears about Russia and her share in the war today.

"What Russia is doing now in Galicia," he continued, "is merely a guarantee of what she will do in the future. The Russian Army is on the way to Berlin, and this time there will be no stop. In 1915 when she was on the road before she was betrayed and had to stop, but the country is united now, and there will be no turning back. Russia will move forward en masse until victory is assured."

Theatre of Russian Victory.



Since the offensive by General Korniloff's Armies south of the Dniester River in Galicia began on July 2 by smashing the front held by the Austrian General Kirbach, the Russians have driven the enemy right to and over the Lomnica River, which, to the north where it empties into the Dniester, they have crossed themselves, according to yesterday's War Office statement from Petrograd. The shaded area represents the extent of territory gained. The heavy dotted line shows approximately the position of the Teuton-Russian front in Galicia. After the capture of Halicz the Russians threw detachments across the Dniester River.

EX-CZAR MAKES OFFER TO AID RUSSIAN LOAN

Would Invest if Russia Will Support Family, Which Has Only 9,400,000 Rubles Left.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—Former Emperor Nicholas has appealed to the Provisional Government to allow him and the members of his family to acquire stock in the "Loan of Freedom."

The former Emperor announces that the amount of the investment in the loan depends upon whether the Russian State intends to support his family or not. He adds that of his own property he possesses now only 900,000 rubles, his wife 1,000,000 rubles, his heir Alexis 1,500,000, his daughter Olga 3,000,000, and his other daughters between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 rubles.

NO JAPAN TRIP FOR ROOT.

Mission Will Come Straight Home to Report to Government.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The American Mission to Russia is expected to return directly home instead of stopping off in Japan on the way. It was stated authoritatively at the State Department today that there never had been serious consideration of the suggestion that the mission would accept the opportunity to pay its respects to Japan on its return trip.

It is deemed very urgent that Elihu Root, heading the commission, return to Washington as quickly as possible in order to give the Government the first-hand personal acquaintance with the situation. It is also possible that Mr. Root will make his headquarters in Washington for some time to help coordinate American aid to Russia and interpret events there as they develop.

GREECE TO HAVE ARMY OF 200,000 IN 4 MONTHS

Jonnart Says United States Will Aid in Civil Reorganization of Country.

ROME, July 11.—The Greek Army is to be increased from three to ten divisions, (approximately 200,000 men,) the recruiting and complete equipment of which are to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined today by Charles C. A. Jonnart, Entente High Commissioner in Greece.

M. Jonnart has reached Rome on his way to Paris, where he will lay before the representatives of the Entente Powers at their forthcoming conference the results of his work in Greece, which includes the abdication of King Constantine, and important reforms which he expects to carry out under the new régime of Premier Venizelos.

In an interview with The Associated Press M. Jonnart gave an outline of the proposed constructive measures and the part which the United States would have in the reconstruction of Greece on a strong basis. He said:

"Now that the transition from the old régime is accomplished, we shall proceed at once to the important work of reconstruction. One of the first measures in that direction will be complete reorganization of the Greek Army so as to make it worthy of the country and a real factor in the situation. It is proposed to increase the present strength of the army, amounting to three divisions, to ten divisions. M. Venizelos and our military advisers are confident that this increase and the complete equipment of the army can be carried out so as to place a full force of men in the Greek divisions in the next four months.

"After being torn by internal dissension for the last two years, Greece finds her financial resources sadly depleted, and she needs and expects the friendly co-operation and assistance of those Great Powers which wish to see the smaller nations placed on a firm and enduring foundation. Great Britain and France may be depended on for the army reorganization, and in the same way we shall hope to have the powerful assistance of the United States in realizing effective reorganization of the civil branch. America's co-operation will be a most precious factor.

"The constitutional reforms have now been actually drawn up. The constitution will settle the question concerning the abdication of the former King and his eldest son, and the succession of Alexander, by making it clear and specific that this abdication and succession were effective and permanent.

CORNERING FOE IN AFRICA.

British Columns, Driving Germans Before Them, Occupy Positions.

LONDON, July 11.—Three columns of British troops in German East Africa have carried out a successful converging movement against the German line between Ukali and Mayongo. The British right, the War Office announces, reached a point three miles west of Mnindi, the centre advanced to the Tumba River, and the left pushed forward to Mayongo and Kiwatama. The British took a few prisoners.

Progress also has been made southeast of Iringa, in the Songealiwale area and in the vicinity of Kibambawe.

Jewish Chaplains in Russian Army.

There is great activity on the Russian front, including Riga and Rumania, cables The Jewish Warheit's Petrograd correspondent. Every day new battalions are leaving for the front, demanding expressly to be placed on the firing line. One battalion consisted of previously wounded men who had recovered. They left to fill out the ranks depleted by recent battles. After a consultation with Chief of Staff Brusiloff it was announced that the army would have Jewish Chaplains, in addition to the orthodox priests. The first of these to be appointed is Rabbi Jeffa of Tamboy. It is expected that thirty others will be appointed.

TEUTON SOCIALISTS FOR WORKMEN'S PLAN

German Minority Approves All Details — Adler, Austrian Leader, Accepts It.

STOCKHOLM, July 11.—A preliminary statement regarding the activities of the delegates from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Petrograd to the Stockholm Conference was issued by them today. The statement says that the delegates have conferred with the other delegations to the conference and established the fact that the German minority approves all the details of the program set forth in the manifesto issued by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates of Petrograd late in April, and is ready to participate in an international conference. The Hungarian Socialists are said to have taken the same stand.

On behalf of the Austrian Socialists, Victor Adler, their leader, who is here, declared his acceptance of the Russian platform. The Austrian leader added that while he had voted for war credits for the defense of his country to this time, he was prepared to refuse to vote for them after the international conference, provided the conference would take a definite stand in that direction.

The representative of the German majority Socialists said he could not make a binding declaration on behalf of his party without first consulting its members.

For Copyright Treaty with Russia.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—At the initiative of the Washington Government, the Russian Minister of Justice has prepared a bill authorizing the conclusion of a copyright convention with the United States. The convention covers literature, the drama, and music, and will be submitted at an early date for the approval of the Provisional Government.

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Riding On Air

Masters of Transportation

IN the hands of Orville and Wilbur Wright, the experimental "glider" developed into the first successful flying machine. On the 9th of Sept., 1908, at Fort Myer, Virginia, U.S.A., Orville Wright made the record-breaking flight of 45 miles in 1 hour and 14½ minutes.

THE same ability to see into the future, to test carefully and then stride ahead, that has characterized great inventors, has also led to the most marked progress in the great industries. Foresight and thoroughness were the watchwords during the experimental period of the Firestone Cord Tires. They are very evident today to the motorist. Without them Super-size might have remained an unrealized dream, instead of a practical reality. And Super-size is a vitally important element of Firestone Cord success. It insures the greater air column and resilience that absorbs vibration and shocks. Super-size saves gasoline. Super-size insures Most Miles per Dollar in cord construction. The fact that over eleven thousand Firestone workers are stockholders contributes to the consistently superior performance of these Super-size Cords.

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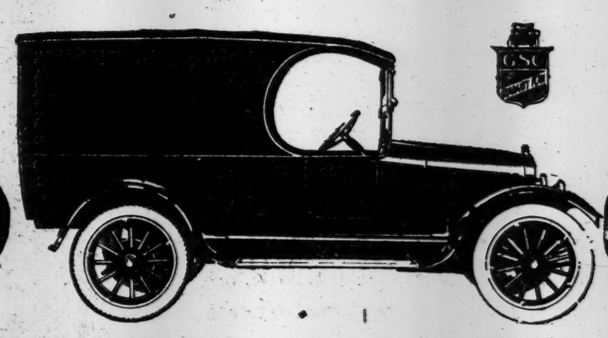

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The factory will issue a new price list affecting certain models, possibly during July and certainly not later than August first.

Toledo

KINGS REPUBLICANS CHILLY TO FUSION

Chairman Jacob A. Livingston Refuses to Send Delegation to Conference Tonight.

QUEENS IS MORE CORDIAL

Executive Committee Votes to Support Movement After T. F. Doyle Is Appointed City Magistrate.

A stir was caused in Fusion circles yesterday by the refusal of Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee, to send a delegation to represent his organization at the Fusion conference this evening, when the Nominating Committee is to consider candidates for the Fusion ticket. Mr. Livingston, it appears, took this step without the formality of calling together the Executive Committee to let that body take action on the invitation sent by the Fusion leaders. On behalf of Mr. Livingston it was said yesterday that he had been in communication with the district leaders who compose the committee, and had received the sanction of a majority for his refusal. The refusal was communicated to the Fusion managers in a letter addressed to William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Committee. In this letter Mr. Livingston said:

"Acknowledging receipt of your communication of July 9, asking the Kings County Republican Committee to appoint a committee to confer with your committee to obtain an expression as to the best candidates to be named for the various positions in the Board of Estimate, permit me to state that it having been publicly stated that your committee is already committed to a candidate for the principal position in question, and as I am actively engaged in ascertaining the sentiment in the borough for candidates for the coming primary, I feel that this is not a time to name such a committee to serve the purpose that you desire. Permit me also to state that the Republican organization of our county will always be ready to receive a committee from your body at your convenience to discuss the matters in question."

Mr. Livingston's action will have the effect of cutting the Kings County Republican organization, as such, off from any direct voice in the selection of Fusion candidates, though, of course, the wing controlled by Commissioner of Plant and Structure F. J. H. Kracke and United States Senator William M. Calder will be represented. The only other Republican county organization in the city that will not send spokesmen to the conference is that of Richmond. The organization of Queens is for Fusion, it was announced last night.

Mr. Livingston declined yesterday to discuss his failure to call a meeting of the Executive Committee when the invitation from the Fusion camp reached him. Some of the Republican leaders in Kings do not feel kindly over his failure to consult the organization. Mr. Livingston favors Justice James C. Cropsey of the Supreme Court as the head of a "straight" Republican ticket and is trying to gauge the sentiment among Republicans throughout the city with a view of ascertaining whether it would be advisable to enter him as a rival to Mayor Mitchel for the Mayoralty nomination in the Republican primaries.

"I understand Mr. Livingston's attitude perfectly," said Mr. Childs when asked about the Livingston letter. "He has made his position clear to us from the very first. He differs in his views from us, or from many of us, but to my mind there is no suggestion of bad faith in his action."

Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican organization of Queens, County Chairman Joseph H. De Bragga announced that the committee had voted unanimously to instruct him to support the movement for Fusion at the conference of the Fusion Committee of 1917. This means, it was said, that Mayor Mitchel will have the support of the Republican organization in Queens if he is a candidate for re-election.

"The Republicans of Queens do not think that the time has yet come to endeavor to defeat Tammany with a straight ticket," said Mr. De Bragga.

For a time Mr. De Bragga and his friends were opposed to Mayor Mitchel. Recently the Mayor appointed Thomas F. Doyle, a follower of Mr. De Bragga, to be a City Magistrate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Magistrate Joseph Fitch. This month there will be another vacancy to fill, caused by the expiration of the term of Magistrate James J. Conway. This appointment will be for ten years, and Mr. De Bragga, it is understood, has a candidate for the place. Asked if the Republicans in Queens would accept Borough President Connolly as their candidate for Borough President this year. Mr. De Bragga said:

"I don't see how the Republicans can indorse Mr. Connolly. We are not opposed to him personally, but to the organization which he represents. How could we support Fusion in the city generally and then accept Mr. Connolly as our candidate in Queens when we know that he is the candidate of Tammany for the borough Presidency?"

Another Democratic organization to fight Republican fusion this Fall came into existence last night when the Bronx Democratic Fusion Committee of 100 was organized at a meeting at Ebling's Hall, 150th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. The announced purpose of the organization is to bring about Democratic unity in the Bronx, particularly in regard to the nomination for Borough President. "Make the Borough of the Bronx safe for Democracy" is to be the organization's slogan. James A. Coogan was elected Chairman of the committee, Edward J. Russell Secretary, and Dominic F. Flatley Treasurer. A Committee on Candidates, consisting of fifteen members, with Mr. Coogan as Chairman, was also selected. Several of the members of the new organization are Tammany men.

WANTS LOYALTY SHOWN.

Security League Urges German-Americans to Declare Themselves.

German Americans were called upon to assemble in meetings and condemn the German Government's conduct of the war and to show their loyalty to the United States in resolutions which were adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Security League at a meeting in the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway. The resolutions were presented by Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, who said that by standing up and being counted German-Americans could remove from themselves any stigma and at the same time show the German Government that this country was not divided. The preamble and resolutions said, in part:

Whereas, It is obvious that silence and inactivity at this time on the part of our population of German birth or of German ancestry will give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States; and

Whereas, The greatest service which American citizens of German birth or ancestry can render either to this country or to Germany is to disabuse the minds of their former fellow-countrymen of the belief that there is a serious division of sentiment in this country as to the object and conduct of the war, and that American citizens of German descent desire the victory of the enemies of the United States;

Be it resolved, That the National Security League calls upon all organized bodies of Germans and of persons of German ancestry to assemble in public meeting and to come out in open declaration against the German Government, condemning its conduct and prosecution of the war and demonstrating their loyalty to the Government of the United States;

Resolved, That all inhabitants of the United States of German birth or ancestry be called upon to take such action, severally and collectively, as will bring to the minds of their relatives and connections in Germany and its allied countries the conviction that the war can end only by complete defeat of the Government of the Central Powers of Europe in their attempt to conquer and expand without regard to the rights of other nations.

The committee also passed a resolution promising to support Mr. Hoover in conserving the nation's food supply. It was also decided to hold a series of carttail patriotic meetings to counteract expected peace propaganda.

FATHER VANISHED FROM LINER'S DECK

Disappearance of C. A. Williams, Mining Engineer, Leaves Girl of 15 Alone.

HAD WALKED AFTER DINNER

Ship Gave Lurch During Concert and Afterward No Trace of Wealthy American Could Be Found.

Officers of a passenger liner which has arrived in this country from a British port report that one of the first cabin passengers, Charles A. Williams, an American mining engineer from Johannesburg, South Africa, disappeared from the ship during the trip and left his 15-year-old daughter Helen alone on board. Passengers who had talked with Mr. Williams on the voyage said that he was about 59 years old, clean-shaven, and erect in bearing and very cheerful in his conversation. He did not use intoxicants. The daughter had been born in South Africa and sent to England to be educated by her father after Mrs. Williams died. He told the women passengers that he was bringing his daughter to America to see some of her relatives and get away from the war atmosphere in Europe.

On the only rough day of the voyage the ship rolled and pitched heavily, the passengers said. Mr. Williams occupied his seat at table at dinner that night and seemed to be in the best of spirits. He said he would walk the deck while the concert was being held in the dining saloon. While the Chairman was making his speech, about 9:30, for the collection in aid of the Seamen's Widows' and Orphans' Fund, the liner gave a terrific lurch to starboard, which threw him from his feet and even took the cloth and papers of the table in front of him.

Miss Williams attended the concert with Miss N. L. Cowley, one of Lord Northcliffe's secretaries, who was a passenger with Miss Wilkins and Miss Gillow, two other members of his staff, and did not miss her father until after 10 o'clock, when she wanted to bid him good-night. After a steward had searched the deck, smoking room, and saloons without find Mr. Williams, he reported this to the purser, who notified the commander.

A thorough search was then made of all parts of the liner without finding any trace of the missing passenger or any one who had seen him on deck after dinner. It was possible that he might have been on the top deck and gone over the side accidentally at the time the liner gave the big lurch. He was wealthy and had never complained of any trouble to any one on board.

The daughter, left all alone, was stunned when she was told the next morning that her father could not be found. When questioned by immigration inspectors, Miss Williams said that she had an uncle somewhere in America who had sent her birthday presents when she was a little girl in South Africa, but she did not know his name.

Miss Cowley took charge of the young girl, and she is now in a boarding house frequented by English travelers in Madison Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, to remain until her relatives have been heard from. The agents of the steamship line have sent to New Haven, Conn., her father's native city, to see if the uncle lives there, and have also cabled to England, where he had friends.

COLUMBIA ENROLLS 5,425.

War Courses Attract Many for Study in Summer Session.

Registration for the Summer session at Columbia University closed yesterday with the total reaching 5,425. The enrollment has surpassed by many hundreds the estimated figures of the Summer session officials.

While other colleges and universities offering Summer session courses have reported large decreases in registration, Columbia has not reported a serious loss. Professor James C. Egbert, who is in charge, said this probably was due to the elaborate program of preparedness and war service courses offered. In particular a large number of men are attending the session to take courses in wireless military tactics and navigation. The courses for women embracing Red Cross and nursing are overcrowded.

FLOCK TO CITY COLLEGE.

Summer Session Will Train ,000 Students for Office Work.

More than 1,000 applications have been received by Dr. F. B. Robinson, Director of the Summer session of the College of the City of New York, for enrollment in the war emergency course in bookkeeping and office practice, to begin next Monday. Many letters and applications from all parts of the country have also been received at the office of Felix M. Warburg, Honorary Chairman of the Mayor's Advisory Committee of Public Service Training.

The course will last three weeks, comprising nine lectures, at the College of the City of New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 A. M., and the same lectures will be conducted at the Municipal Building on the same day of the week at 5:30 P. M. to enable persons in active business to attend them.

The object of the course is to replace, with an army of trained workers, that part of the clerical force of industry called to the colors, as well as to fill new positions created by the war.

The nine lectures cover the complete ground of business requisites as demanded by the average industrial enterpriser.

Professor Sargent's Daughter Held.

WESTERLY, R. I., July 11.—Miss Alice Sargent of Brookline, Mass., daughter of Professor Charles S. Sargent of Harvard, was arraigned here today on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Cornelius Shea, 12 years old, from injuries received in an automobile accident. She was required to give $2,000 bond for her appearance in court on July 27.

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The Most Interesting Way to See the Best of Yellowstone Park.

Do you know that the most remarkable scenery in Yellowstone Park is to be found along the new Government-built Cody Road?

Cody is in the center of a most interesting mountainous country. It is there that the famous old scout "Buffalo Bill" had his home ranch, and it was for him that the town was named.

The Cody entrance to the Park is made by automobile, along the towering granite wall of Rattle Snake Mountain, through that mighty chasm, the Shoshone Canyon, and over beautiful Sylvan Pass.

You can take the Cody Road either going or coming—the cost is no more, so do not fail to include it in your program—reached directly by Burlington through trains.

You are invited to call, or correspond, so that we may tell you all about the Yellowstone Park Tour, the "Cody Road," and about the long limit, liberal stop-over, diverse route summer vacation tickets. I'd be glad to help you plan your trip, so that you can make the most of it, and send you illustrated booklet.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

HOAX CALLS BANKERS TO MEET AT CAPITAL

Foreign Trade Experts Hasten to Washington When Summoned by Telegram.

NO CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

Baltimore Importer Understood to Have Been Responsible for Arranging Meeting.

When the foreign exchange experts of the leading New York banks and trust companies received a telegram on Monday signed "Mr. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce," and calling upon them to attend a foreign exchange conference at the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby, they thought that the Government officials were desirous of having a general discussion regarding the exchange situation in respect to neutral countries. In the circumstances they dropped all business and hastened to Washington on the midnight train, arriving at the capital on Tuesday. When they appeared at the office of Mr. Crosby the bankers found that the conference had been arranged at the urgent request of Nathan Musher of Baltimore, President of the Pompeian Company, importers of olive oil, who had complained to the Government that quotations for Spanish exchange were higher than he cared to pay. Mr. Musher has appealed to all of the foreign exchange men for many months, and he has written long letters to the Federal Reserve Board protesting against the advance in the rate for Spanish pesetas, now at a premium of about 21 per cent.

Among the plans suggested by Mr. Musher was that the Government send a warship laden with gold to Spain, but bankers have rejected the proposal and have pointed out that the shipment might not help him any for the reason that in Spain there is no free coinage of gold, and that the Bank of Spain, already possessing more gold than it wants, refuses to accept any more except at a discount of from 6 to 7 per cent.

Among the bankers who attended the conference were Max May, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; John E. Gardin, Vice President of the National City Bank; George Le Blanc, Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company; North McLean of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank and a representative of the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited. Besides Assistant Secretary Crosby, the Government was represented by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and E. E. Pratt of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. When the facts of the case were made clear to the officials, Mr. Crosby adjourned the meeting with the announcement that he would appoint a committee to consider the question of Spanish exchange.

Several of the Foreign Exchange men, who were not invited to the conference, telephoned to the Treasury Department on Tuesday and were informed that no meeting had been scheduled.

At Musher's solicitation the Government officials agreed to give him a hearing. When this was decided upon, he asked if he might not bring with him several Foreign Exchange experts. This was agreed to.

The telegrams calling the conference read:

Would like to have you present at a foreign exchange conference at Assistant Secretary Crosby's office in the Treasury Department July 10, 2:30 P. M. Reply.
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

It was pointed out yesterday that if Secretary Redfield had called the conference he would not have designated the Treasury Department as the meeting place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An explanation of the meeting held at the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby yesterday was given here tonight. When Mr. Crosby returned to the Treasury Department from luncheon he found his office filled with bankers and exporters somewhat concerned over the call they had received. But Mr. Crosby insisted that he knew nothing about the action of Secretary Redfield, and that he had not asked Mr. Redfield to summon the bankers and exporters to Washington. Assistant Secretary Crosby called Secretary Redfield on the telephone, but Mr. Redfield was unable to clear the mystery.

Today it was recalled that a Spanish merchant had called on Assistant Secretary Crosby's private secretary with a request that an engagement be made for the merchant to see Mr. Crosby yesterday. The private secretary noted the date in his engagement book. The Spanish merchant then called on Secretary Redfield and suggested to him that as there was to be a conference at Assistant Secretary Crosby's office on July 10 on Spanish exchange it would be well to have present a number of interested persons whose names were furnished. Mr. Redfield's secretary did the rest.

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Wants East St. Louis Renamed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representative Dyer of St. Louis today announced he would ask Postmaster General Burleson to issue an executive order changing the name of the Post Office at East St. Louis, Ill., where race riots recently occurred. St. Louis residents, Mr. Dyer said, are being embarrassed by the prevalent belief that the two cities are one.

MUSICIANS WANTED
for the Band of the First New York Field Artillery leaving for Plattsburg in a few days. Apply
Francis W. Sutherland, Band Leader,
In camp, Van Cortlandt Park.

Pershing and Lafayette.

General Pershing and members of his staff saluting the tomb of Lafayette in Paris, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

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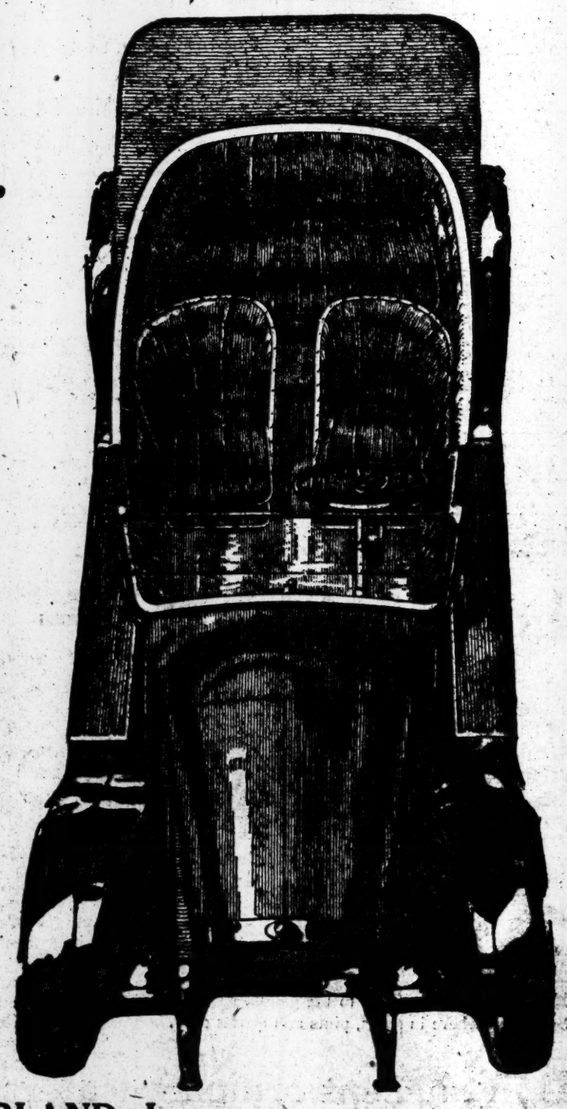

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SAWYER FORCED TO PLAY SIX EXTRA HOLES TO BEAT MARKWELL AT MIDLOTHIAN

SAWYER IS VICTOR IN 42-HOLE MATCH

Veteran Forced to Limit by Markwell, Yale Golf Star, In Western Title Play.

OUIMET PUTS OUT HENRY

Bostonian Captures Honors by 4 and 3—Donald Edwards Trounces Worthington by 10 and 8.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Out of a medley of eight matches in the Western amateur golf championship at Midlothian today, which fully equaled the weather in variety, a hard-fought and record-breaking match between Ned Sawyer of Bob o' Link, and Robert Markwell of Jackson Park, eclipsed the other happenings. The former Western champion and the former Western interscholastic title holder, who is now at Yale, went 42 holes before Sawyer clinched a victory.

The match was one hole longer than the longest on record in the National Amateur Cheampionship, which went 41 holes, when Walter Travis, after being dormie 4, beat H. H. Wilbur of Boston, 1 up in 41 holes, at Garden City in 1908.

It was the longest and one of the most grueling matches in the history of the Western classic, equal praise being due to victor and vanquished. Turning the twenty-seventh hole 5 down, Sawyer whittled this lead down to dormie 3. In this desperate situation, he won three straight, displaying remarkable steadiness at the home hole.

Here he put his second into a trap on the right, Markwell, with two shots, being short of the green. Markwell ran his third to five feet. Sawyer chipped out beautifully, his ball going by the hole three feet. He sank his putt and then Markwell sliced his putt an inch to the right of the hole.

Gallery Follows Match.

Followed by the biggest gallery of the day, they halved the next five holes, each having chances to win. The end came at the short sixth, which is 158 yards, where Sawyer put his tee shot ten feet from the pin and Markwell pulled to a trap. He was just out on his second, forty feet from the cup, and put his third two feet from the cup. Sawyer got it.

The first of the four long thirty-six-hole routes left Chicago with four representatives, Boston with two, New York with one, and Buenos Aires with one.

Ouimet, who will meet Paul Burnett of Maywood tomorrow, should gain the semi-final round without trouble, but the other three matches are uncertain. Donald Edwards will meet J. May of Buenos Aires in the top half of the draw. While in the lower section Edwards will play Jesse Guilford, the Massachusetts champion, and John G. Anderson will meet Ned Sawyer.

Jesse Guilford played the best golf he has displayed at Midlothian, going so fast he swamped G. Decker French of Rock Island by a margain of 13 and 12. This was the largest margin of the day, although J. S. Worthington, the veteran Englishman, as he himself expressed it, got "an awful leathering" from Donald Edwards, the margin being 10 and 8.

It was a day of Jekyll and Hyde weather. Early in the morning it rained hard, but the course absorbed the water well. Through the day there were occasional showers interspersed with sprells of sunshine. Sawyer and Markwell played the eighth and ninth holes through a hard shower, but finished in sunshine.

Markwell played excellent golf against Sawyer. With a lead of four holes in the afternoon he drove from the first tee to keep out of the rough. Sawyer, playing to make up his lost ground, was laying on the wood and was in trouble a number of times.

Markwell Out in 36.

Markwell went out in 36 in the morning and was 2 up. They halved nine holes in succession, and after Markwell won the fifteenth hole, which Sawyer conceded, the next three were halved, leaving Markwell 3 up.

The morning cards follow:

Markwell, out..	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	4—36
Sawyer, out....	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	4—38
Markwell, in...	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—40—76
Sawyer, in.....	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—41—79

Markwell made the out round in the afternoon in 36, Sawyer taking two more. Markwell's drive for the ninth found the rough, but he sent a high mashie shot which hit the pin and fell dead for a 3. Sawyer holed a seventy-foot putt for a half and turned five down. Sawyer won the next two holes, but for the next four they battled on even terms, until Markwell was dormie 3. He came within an inch of holing his chip shot off the sixteenth green for a half. At the seventeenth he pulled to the ditch, but played out of the water. Sawyer was home in 2 and won the hole, 4 to 5. Then followed the home hole, with Sawyer's great recovery from the bunker.

The afternoon cards were as follows:

Sawyer, out....	5	4	3	6	4	4	5	4	3—38
Markwell, out..	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	3—36
Sawyer, in.....	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4—38—76
Markwell, in...	6	5	5	4	4	4	6	5	5—44—80
Extra holes—									
Sawyer	5	4	4	5	4	3			
Markwell	5	4	4	5	4	4			

Ouimet had a hard battle with Jack Henry in the early stages, the long driving local player being one down at the turn. The former open and amateur champion did not appear to be keyed up and his play lacked the brilliancy of some of his exhibitions around Boston this year.

Ouimet led one up at the turn, going out in 38. He came home in 39, and ended the morning round 3 up.

The morning cards were:

Ouimet, out....	5	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	4—38
Henry, out.....	4	6	5	5	3	4	5	6	4—42
Ouimet, in.....	5	3	4	4	5	3	5	5	5—39—77
Henry, in.....	6	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6—42—81

Play in the afternoon seesawed, each winning two holes on the outgoing nine, leaving Ouimet 3 up at the turn. The in nine was a repetition. Ouimet eventually being dormie 4. He was bunkered at the next hole, but Henry took 3 putts on the sixteenth green and Ouimet won 5 to 6.

The afternoon cards were:

Ouimet, out.....	5	6	3	5	4	4	5	5	4—41
Henry, out.....	6	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	4—41
Ouimet, in.....	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	..	..
Henry, in.....	5	4	6	4	4	4	6	..	..

Anderson Beats Bowker.

The Anderson-Bowker match brought two schoolmasters together, although the former Boston dominie is now in another profession. Bowker, who qualified this year for the first time in five attempts, gave Anderson a close run in the morning, but found Anderson going too fast in the afternoon, Anderson winning, 8 and 7.

The cards follow:

Morning:

Anderson, out..	6	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	4—40
Bowker, out....	5	6	3	5	5	3	5	5	4—40
Anderson, in...	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4—37—77
Bowker, in.....	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—39—77

Afternoon:

Anderson, out.....	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	3—35
Bowker, out.....	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—41
Anderson, in....	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowker, in	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Kenneth Edwards outplayed Reuben Bush of New Orleans in the early part of the morning round, but the former Southern champion took the last three holes 1 under par and was only 2 down at the interval. Edwards won 3 and 2.

Donald Edwards turned the morning round in 38, 39—77. Worthington taking 42, 41—83, and being 4 down. In the afternoon Edwards had the best out round of the day. He was out in 34, 2 under par, winning six holes and the match, 10 and 8.

Guilford gave a display of form, which makes him appear a far stronger contender for the title than did his previous rounds. He was out in 37 and home in 36, French getting 43, 43—86, and being 10 down. Guilford won three of the six holes played in the afternoon.

Bankard, who was picked to win from May, was off in his putting, the Argentine champion doing good work on the greens. May had a card of 37, 38—75, and was 4 up at the interval. Bankard won the first and sixth holes in the afternoon, but lost the ninth and was 3 down. May won the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth holes in 3, 4, 4, and took the match 6 and 5.

The summaries of the championship round:

D. Edwards, Midlothian, defeated J. S. Worthington, Sunningdale, England, 10 and 8; J. May, Buenos Aires, defeated E. H. Bankard, Midlothian, 6 and 5; Paul Burnett, Maywood, defeated K. D. Pederson, Maywood, 3 and 2; F. Ouimet, Boston, defeated J. T. Henry, Jackson Park, 4 and 2; K. P. Edwards, Midlothian, defeated R. Bush, New Orleans, 3 and 2; J. Guilford, Boston, defeated G. D. French, Rock Island, 13 and 12; J. G. Anderson, New York, defeated R. A. Bowker, Marquette, 5 and 7; D. E. Sawyer, Bob o' Link, defeated R. Markwell, Jackson Park, 1 up, (42 holes.)

The summary of play for the Presidents' Medal:

J. Leduc, Westmoreland, defeated E. R. Morrison, Kansas City, 9 and 8; C. E. Van Heck, Ruturol, N. J., defeated H. R. Moore, Edgewater, 5 and 4; S. S. Jackson, Hinsdale, defeated R. J. Daly, Flossmoor, 4 and 3; A. Haines, Rockford, defeated J. H. Douglas, Midlothian, 7 and 5; J. N. McDonald, Calumet, defeated E. S. Patterson, South Shore, 6 and 4; P. McCann, Jackson Park, defeated R. E. Daniels, Midlothian, 4 and 3; G. A. Miller, Detroit, defeated E. H. Evans, Evanston, 3 and 1; W. D. Mahoney, Beverly, defeated T. A. Warren, Jackson Park, 4 and 2.

GARLAND IS TENNIS VICTOR.

Advances to Fifth Round in Clay Court Tournament.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The fifth round in men's singles in the national clay court tennis tournament was reached today when rain put an end to further play. Howard Cordes, Hamilton Country champion, defeated A. M. Fuller 6—4, 6—3; Charles Garland of Pittsburgh defeated Christian Mack 6—3, 6—1, and S. F. Oliver defeated W. W. Hill 6—2, 6—1. Mrs. Walter Ellis of Los Angeles reached the semi-finals in women's singles by defeating Mrs. Charles Gregg of Norwood, Ohio, 6—0, 6—1.

FRESHMAN SPORTS ONLY.

Yale Athletic Council Decides Against 'Varsity Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 11.—Yale's effort to settle the question of resuming athletics this Fall has resulted in a decision of the Athletic Council that only freshman sports can be held, as far as is known now. The council again asserted its position that all athletics must be kept subservient to the military needs of the country and to the aid which the university can give in man power or otherwise. It deemed to the council that the freshman class which enters Yale this Fall might arrange class contests with the same class in other institutions, notably Harvard and Princeton.

The suggestion will be laid before the athletic officials at Princeton and Harvard, but it is too early to predict that the games can be arranged. If they are scheduled they will be promptly canceled during the season should it be found that, in any way, their playing will interfere with the military training, patriotic service, or general preparedness schemes at Yale.

The decision of the Yale Athletic Council makes it as near certain as possible that Yale's varsity football schedule, arranged for next Fall, will not be played. Yale will send a representative to the conference of the American colleges which has been called to be held in Washington, Aug. 2, to consider the question of holding college athletic sports during the war. Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman of the Athletic Council, will probably represent the university. Yale's attitude will be willingness to engage in any program of athletic sports which the War Department approves of, but to take part in nothing in the line of sports not recommended by the national military authorities.

Every Yale 'Varsity athlete of last season has been enrolled in the military service of the country in some unit or other, and Yale sees no prospect whatever of holding intercollegiate athletic contests during the remainder of the war, although the proposed revival of freshman sports may lead to a broadening of the athletic program along lines which are not now clear. A Yale athletic official said today that Yale had turned its athletics over to the military authorities and awaited their recommendations.

ROBINS TO HONOR WAGNER.

Loving Cup to be Presented to Honus at Game with Pirates Today.

The heavy rain of yesterday prevented the celebration of Hans Wagner Day at Ebbets Field, in conjunction with the scheduled opening of the Pirates-Robins series, but the day will be fittingly observed this afternoon if the elements permit. Before game time the veteran, Honus Wagner, Pittsburgh shortstop, will be presented with a loving cup by President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club, on behalf of his team. Then the game will be called and the famous Honus will proceed to do his utmost to down the Robins.

The cup to be presented to Wagner is inscribed as follows:

"Presented to John H. Wagner by the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club in commemoration of his long, faithful and conscientious service in the National League, a gentleman on and off the field and one who has earned in his chosen profession the highest esteem of all interested in the national game."

RED CROSS AIDED BY YANKS.

Gets $840.92 as 10 Per Cent. of Receipts from Series with Senators.

Jacob Schiff, treasurer of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross Society, yesterday received from Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the New York American League Baseball Club, a check for $840.92, which sum was 10 per cent. of the Yankees' share of the receipts of the recent series with the Washington team. The contribution from Colonel Ruppert was in conformity with the announcement of the club that the Red Cross would share to this extent in the Yankees' earnings in this particular series. When the announcement was made it was expected that the 10 per cent. for the Red Cross would be deducted from a series of five games, but a downfall of rain on July 8 prevented a scheduled double-header being played.

THREATS STOP TURF MEET.

Grand Rapids Sheriff Halts Betting and Racing, Too.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 11.—A revival here of running races in Michigan came to an abrupt end this afternoon, when Sheriff Charles A. Berry appeared at the track and announced that he had warrants for the arrest of everybody connected with the meeting, which he would serve if bets were made on the results of the day's races. Track officials held a hurried consultation with Prosecuting Attorney Hoffius, and decided to terminate the meet at once.

Pirates Get Shortstop De Bus.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 11.—The Pittsburgh Nationals today obtained by waiver A. De Bus, shortstop, from the St. Louis National League Club. De Bus, who played with the Fargo club of the Northern League last year, will report to the Pittsburgh team tomorrow in Brooklyn.

Cardinals Get Wallace.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Bobby Wallace, veteran shortstop of the St. Louis Americans and recently in the Western League, has been signed by President Rickey of the St. Louis Nationals and will be used as a utility infielder.

GIANTS, TWO GAMES, CINCINNATI, 1:45. Polo Grounds Today. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

TURF CROWN GOES TO OMAR KHAYYAM

Victory of Son of Marco in Brooklyn Derby Stamps Him Star Three-Year-Old.

Omar Khayyam, an imported colt by Marco-Lisma, and owned by Wilfred Viau, a Canadian sportsman, captured the three-year-old racing laurels of the season when he won the Brooklyn Derby at Aqueduct yesterday in decisive manner. The seal was set on the greatness of Omar Khayyam by the brief sentence at the end of the summary "Hourless also ran." Until yesterday Hourless had been considered the peerless colt of the year and he suffered his first defeat of the season when he trailed in many lengths behind the brilliant chestnut that carried the purple and white stripes of the Montreal sportsman.

It is permissible to offer excuses for Hourless in the going that provailed for the meeting of the two cracks of their age, but though August Belmont's remarkable race horse showed that there was a flaw in his make-up when he failed to show a tithe of his speed in the mud, there can be no gainsaying the greatness of Omar Khayyam, which rose superior to all conditions and handily defeated the field opposed to him. The opposition came from unexpected quarters, as it was Harry Payne Whitney's Rickety that showed the way to the field and was only beaten a neck by the determined finish of the imported colt.

The failure of Hourless was a stunning blow for the experts, who figured that he would be at home in the going, and that the more loosely-coupled Omar Khayyam was likely to sprawl and flounder in the mud. He was made an odds-on favorite, while Omar Khayyam, which opened second choice at 5 to 2, receded in the quotations until, when they went to the post, 5 to 1 could be obtained about his chances. The result was the glorification of the Kentucky Derby winner, and with his victory goes the three-year-old crown. An essential in which a great horse excels a good one is his ability to travel in any kind of going. Omar Khayyam had won his Kentucky Derby over a good track, had beaten Campfire over a fast course, and yesterday, with the odds all against him, he moved with freedom and certainty in the sticky mud to demonstrate that no horse of his age is his equal in speed and stamina.

Since the great Hanover won the Brooklyn Derby in the first running of 1887 it is probable that no better race horse than Omar Khayyam has achieved victory in this classic, even though among the winners are listed such stars of a decade as Dobbins, Handspring, Peter Pan, and Roamer. Omar Khayyam carried only one pound less than stake weight, was in receipt of only three pounds from Hourless, and conceded six pounds to Rickety, which was the only horse to trim at the finish.

There was a dramatic setting for the race which promised to be the greatest three-year-old event of the year and which offered the first meeting of the winner of the Withers and the Belmont with the victor in the Kentucky Derby. Heavy rain all the morning discouraged turf patrons, who knew from experience that the stand at Aqueduct was not proof against rain. The muddy track also was not conducive to a true test of the merits of the horses, but this was considered to be to all in favor of Hourless, which had won the Withers on a track that was soft, though not absolutely muddy.

A visit to the paddock for the saddling operations showed that as far as condition went there was nothing to choose among the three stars. Hourless, Omar Khayyam, and Rickety were full of vigor and displayed energy by prancing and kicking as they were accoutred for the fray. It would be hard to find three more beautiful specimens of the thoroughbred than this trio, two chestnuts and a brown that seemed not to have a flaw in their conformation. There was an ease and a sinuous movement possessed by Omar Khayyam, however, that endowed him to many and which proved the deciding factor when put to the racing test.

The receding of Omar Khayyam in the wagering appeared to be justified when the bugle sounded and the son of Marco refused to leave his paddock with the others. While Hourless was proudly leading the parade Omar Khayyam was fighting his jockey and kicking his heels in the paddock as if the last thing he wanted to do was to race. His antics were viewed eagerly by those in the grand stand, and it took several smart cracks from Collins's whip before Omar Khayyam would budge. Once under way he went smoothly enough, but developed another kicking streak when he reached the post.

Reluctant to go to the post Omar Khayyam also seemed little disposed to race when the barrier went up, and Hourless shot out to maintain his inside position from Rickety, which quickly moved over from the outside rail. Rickety wanted the lead, and Hourless would not give way, so that for the first three furlongs this pair ran almost abreast, with Omar Khayyam and Ticket following, three lengths behind, much as though it was a double-file procession.

Near the end of the back stretch Hourless dropped back and Rickety assumed a clear command. Even then the admirers of the favorite felt no concern, for Omar Khayyam had shown nothing to indicate his speed, and it looked as though Butwell had purposely relinquished the heavy going on the rail. There was real anxiety for those who had pinned their faith to Hourless, when, on going round the turn, Ticket rushed by the bearer of the Belmont silks, and the surprise was even greater when Omar Khayyam smoothly rated by the favorite and continued in pursuit of Ticket and Rickety.

Hourless, the choice of nine out of ten persons at the track, turned into the home stretch absolutely last, and when he failed to respond to Butwell's whipping it was realised that a public idol had fallen. Collins still was patient with Omar Khayyam, but steadily and surely the brilliant chestnut began to gain so that at the eighth pole he had passed Ticket and was three lengths behind the flying Rickety.

One furlong to go and three lengths to make up looked a big task, but it was lightly undertaken by Collins and the great racer he bestrode. Fully extended now, Omar Khayyam gained at every stride, and the crowd yelled exultantly as he cut down the gap until, going straight as an arrow, he ranged alongside of Rickety with the finish yet 100 yards away. Once with his neck in front Collins was content, and Omar Khayyam crossed the line a winner by that margin and apparently with speed in reserve. He had traveled the last furlong in 12 seconds, a remarkable performance on the sodden track. Ten lengths behind Rickety came Ticket, a very tired horse, and the humiliation of Hourless was complete when he trailed in fifteen lengths further back.

The defeat of the overwhelming favorite Hourless was only one of a series of disasters for the public choices. Ormead, in the steeplechase, was the only favorite to win, and the beaten favorites included Daddy's Choice, which was a 1-to-2 shot for the third event in a field of three.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; by subscription of $10, with $658.33 added; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21 3-5.

Omar, J. Dyer's ch. c., 111 pounds, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, 7 to 1, 3 to 1, and even. (A. Shuttinger).....1
King Bagrot, R. F. Carman's ch. c., 108, by Peep o' Day-Freyja, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5. (A. Collins).....2
Grundy, C. T. Quinn's ch. c., 104, by Requelaure-Prude, 3 to 1 third. (B. Kleeger).....3
Starfinch, Battle Abbey, Flora Finch, Boeralance, and Mint Drop also ran. Master McGrath, Sheetian, Brooklyn, Courtship, Milkman, and Hussy scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:38 2-5.

Ormead, R. W. Sage's b. g., 5 years, 138 pounds, by Pilgrane-Miss Fleischmann, 5 to 2, even, and 1 to 2. (D. Hall).....1
Bamboo, Samuel Rose's ch. g., 5, 137, by Box-Dinah Shad, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1. (S. Stevenson).....2
Socony, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 4, 131, by McGee-Anyday, even money third. (A. Stretch).....3

Stucco, Zellwood, Grey Lag, Racebrook, Klepper, Rock Fish, Old Salt, and Bryn Chant also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

Deer Trap, August Belmont's b. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Trap Rock-Delusion; 18 to 5 and 1 to 2. (J. McTaggart).....1½
Daddy's Choice, Emil Herz's b. c., 4, 113, by Trap Rock-Earth, out for place. (J. Butwell).....2½
Garbage, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. g., 6, 114, by Aeronaut-Trash; out for third. (E. Campbell).....3
Only three starters. George Smith, Xylon, Whimsy, Naturalist, and Holiday scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby; for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100 additional; guaranteed value, $5,000; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 1-5.

Omar Khayyam, Wilfred Viau's ch. c., 125 pounds, by Marco-Lisma, 5 to 1, 6 to 5 and out. (A. Collins).....1½
Rickety, L. S. Thompson's ch. c., 119, by Broomstick-Queen of Hearts, 8 to 5 and out. (M. Buxton).....2½
Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 120, by Ballot-Princess Orna, 4 to 5 third. (A. Shuttinger).....3½
Hourless also ran. Deer Trap and Nebraska scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies, purse $558.33; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Star Class, Frederick Slocum's ch. f., 114 pounds, by Star Shoot-Lady Bedford, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3. (A. Shuttinger).....1½
Wood Violet, August Belmont's ch. f., 114, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5. (J. Butwell).....2
So Long Letty, J. E. Widener's br. f., 114, by Garry Herrman-Lady Lexington, even money third. (F. Keogh).....3
Rose d'Or, *Kokohi, *Sallie Waters, Supermaid, Flying Dart, Thundercloud, and Buster Girl also ran. Heather Belle, Adoration II., Lady Rookie, and Donnarella scratched.

*Nassau Stable entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; by subscription of $10 each, with $600 added; five furlongs. Time—1:00 3-5.

The Spinner, Andrew Miller's ch. c., 108 pounds, by Textile-Miss Hudson, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and out. (A. Shuttinger).....1
Virginia Yell, Dr. J. P. Jones's ch. g., 100, by Plaudit-Mary Scribe, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2. (E. Ambrose).....2
Cum Sah, G. W. Loft's br. c., 100, by Burgomaster-Antipathy, 3 to 1 third. (M. Rowan).....3
Midnight Sun, Play Boy, and Lanius also ran. Golden King and Trophy scratched.

Weather cloudy; track muddy.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Frank Keogh, 115 pounds; Balasaarien, 115; Paddy, 115; All Bright, 115; Starry Banner, 115; Poor Joe, 115; George W. Avery, 115; Cavan Boy, 115; Dranthea, 112; Winee, 112; Tumble In, 112; Billet Doux, 112; Comsora, 112; Portia, 112; *Rapid Fire, 110; *Oriskany, 110; *Peace and Plenty, 107; *Josie, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Shannon River, 150 pounds; Slipshod, 145; The Brook (imp.), 140; Mansalus, 138; Torero, (imp.), 138; Orme's Head, 134; Ben Wyris, 134; Marchend, 133; Elect, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Myrtle Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Paddy Wack, 116; Jack Hare, 111; Viewpoint, 110; Kilmer, 106; *Wooden Shoes, 104; *Poiroma, (imp.,) 103; Brooklyn, 100; *Dorcas, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs. Trial by Jury, 120 pounds; Fernrock, 118; Ed. Cudihee, 115; Rhine Maiden, 114; Marie Miller, 113; Yankee Witch, 112; Defense, 110; Brooklyn, 105; Jackdaw, 105; Rockcandy, (imp.,) 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Roly, 118 pounds; G. M. Miller, 118; Surprising, 118; *Preston Lynn, 118; Andes, 118; Brickley, 113; Armament, 113; Balgee, 113; Humiliation, 113; Solar Star, 113; Onwa, 110; *Dan, 105; *Muckross, (imp.,) 105; *Spectre, 100; *Intriguer, 100; Zouave, 95; Melodrama, 95; Hickory Nut, 90; Goodfellow, 90; *Rockport, 90; *Pollyanna, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five furlongs. Happy Go Lucky, 118 pounds; Nominee, 115; Decisive, 115; Winnowed, (imp.,) 112; Irruse, 112; Trophy, 108; Jusqu 'au Bont, 108; Bully Boy, 108; Cave Man, 108; Cousin o' Mine, 108; Albert A., 108; Lady Rookie, 105.

*Appsentice allowance claimed.

TITLE SWIMS ON JULY 21.

Two A. A. U. Championship Contests to be Held at Rye.

Two Metropolitan Association championship swimming events are scheduled to be decided in conjunction with the annual swimming carnival of the Rye Beach Club, at Oakland (Per, Rye, N. Y., on July 21. One of the title events will be the quarter mile event for men, which, it is expected, will attract an entry of the leading A. A. U. swimmers in the mertopolitan district. The other is the women's fancy diving metropolitan championship, in which the leading female natators of the district will be seen in action.

In addition there will be seven other events held, four of them open to all registered A. A. U. athletes, and the other three closed to members of the Rye Beach Club. The open events include a 440-yard handicap swim, 100-yard scratch swim for the Thompson Cup, a fancy high diving scratch competition for the Fellows Cup, and a 100-yard handicap swim for women.

The club's closed events are 100 yards' scratch swim for the Rye Club Cup, a 50-yard scratch event for boys of 15 years and under for the Hermann Cup, and a rescue race, two men teams, in which the teams will strive for gold pins with the club emblem inscribed on them. Entries for the various events close on July 17 with Otto Wahle, 108 Lafayette Street, N. Y., William Drake, Rye, N. Y., John D. Lyons, Room 1532, Municipal Building, N. Y., and Robert Stoll, 12 John Street, N. Y.

LEONARD IN RING TONIGHT.

Lightweight Champion to Box at Arverne, L. I.—Other Bouts.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, will give Long Island an opportunity to view him in action this evening, and incidentally get a sort of a workout for his coming championship bout with Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion, when he faces Frankie Burns of California for ten rounds at the Arverne S. C., Arverne, L. I. Little is known of Burns in local boxing circles, other than that he is not the lightweight of that name who has boxed many of the country's leading lightweights. He is reported to have attended dutifully to preparing himself for tonight's contest and is enthusiastic over his chances of making a creditable showing against the champion.

Three ten-round bouts will be held this evening at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn. In one bout Young Howard and Happy Mahoney will be the opponents in a return engagement. Another will bring together Billy Murphy and Young Norman, and in the third contest the principals will be Hughie Breslin and Danny Gilbride.

TAIT WINS CANADA'S TITLE.

Takes Lightweight Championship, Battering O'Leary Badly.

MEDICINE HAT, Alberta, July 11.—Clonie Tait, Alberta's undefeated lightweight, today put out Johnny O'Leary, Canadian lightweight title holder, in the final round of a scheduled ten-round bout. O'Leary was badly punished. The referee stopped the fight, declaring Tait champion.

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15¢ EACH 6 FOR 80¢
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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

HOPING TO REVIVE MORIBUND TENNIS

U. S. N. L. T. A. Expects Advent of California Team to Inject New Life Into Season.

More than half of the tennis season has passed into limbo and the schedule has now reached what in the ordinary course of events would be the big tournaments of the year only to find that dull play and duller interest threaten the life of even the classics themselves. The tennis enthusiast finds little that is cheering in a survey of what has taken place, and as for the future that is clouded with many doubts. Only one bright beam affords relief: that is the heralded advent of some of the Californians to bolster up a quasi failure of Eastern tennis. Whether it will succeed is only a matter of conjecture, but at least it should help.

In the tennis to date it has been shown that patriotic tournaments with a surfeit of second and third rate players, and only an occasional leader, while commendable in spirit, are far removed from popular interest, and not over appealing even to the tennis men themselves, from whom the greatest support has come. Even clubs have shown a disinclination to hold tournaments which were scheduled, mainly because of lack of time and interest in this period of war stress. It was rather to be expected that some of the smaller clubs would forsake their tournament dates, but now the tennis association is confronted with cancellations which take the backbone out of the season. Not a tournament which was played in the East last year without the presence of the Californians has shown such excellence as that at the Nassau Country Club, but that has already been passed on this season's schedule without any play. When the Rockaway Hunting Club tournament was also called off only a few days ago, the outlook for Seabright, Southampton, and Newport was far from rosy. As yet these latter tournaments are on the schedule, and the presence of the Californians in the East, always a tonic to the tennis season, may prevent them crumbling as have the other notable fixtures.

Those in charge of the tennis destinies, George T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and the Executive Committee, are doing all in their power to keep alive tennis competitions, with the worthy object of raising a fund of $100,000 for an ambulance division in the American Red Cross. In aid of this cause some of the Californians are hurrying East, and exhibition matches will be played at a number of clubs, with the start at Utica, not far hence. The most notable of the Californians are William M. Johnston, former holder of the national singles championship, and Miss Mary Browne, former holder of the women's national championship, who came noticeably under the eye of Easterners early in the year when she defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the present national champion, in an exhibition match on the Coast.

It may be possible to have some of the more prominent tennis players of the East compete against Johnston, and that would undoubtedly be of interest, but if this falls there will still be wide attention paid to the matches between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt, the Norse girl already having volunteered her services to the tennis association. Miss Bjurstedt has established herself so firmly in tennis hereabouts that the East hardly believes she can be defeated. Miss Browne's achievement in vanquishing the Norse girl, however, is of record, even the distance of some 3,000 miles has rather dimmed the force of the victory in Eastern eyes. There is something of the spirit of "I'm from Missouri" along the Atlantic seaboard, and the people will be doubtless flock to a match in which Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Browne play, seeking opportunity for first-hand observation as to which is the superior. Had Mrs. May Sutton Bundy come East interest would have been intensified to the nth power.

Just what plans the tennis association has in mind for the play of the Easterners and the Californians have not been announced. There is a persistent rumor that Seabright and Southampton will not be played as tournament schedule this year. That is, they will not be played as the invitation events of the past, the curtain raisers to the national championships. If they are called off in this respect it is still possible that a series of two-day matches may be arranged in which the Golden Gate representatives and the best players here may take part.

Judging from what has gone before, it appears unlikely that there will be even moderate interest in the playing of the invitation tournaments without the presence of the leading players and if they cannot be obtained, the East vs. the Californians would prove a greater drawing card.

At best the outlook is not encouraging, although the situation may in part be saved from disaster. Some fixtures that have been luminaries of the tennis season heretofore must suffer. For instance, there would be little incentive for play at Newport on the part of the rank and file in tennis, and leaders in the sport must necessarily be absent from some tournaments, if not from all, for most of them are now in the army or navy or preparing for active service. Naturally, if they did play for a few days they would take part in tournaments nearer New York, which is more conveniently reached from the training camps.

What will become of the national doubles tournament is an interesting question. Boston plans much for it, according to report, but any plans will fall unless there is support from the tennis players themselves and, if for no other reason than distance, Boston appears handicapped. Furthermore, the Californians as a rule are not overenthusiastic for the Hub, and if those coming East are impelled by this spirit they may not compete there, even in exhibition matches.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(All games postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 13; St. Louis, 5
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 0.
Boston, 1; Detroit, 0.
New York at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	45	23	.662
Philadelphia	38	30	.559
St. Louis	40	35	.533
Cincinnati	43	39	.524
Chicago	41	39	.513
Brooklyn	32	37	.464
Boston	28	40	.412
Pittsburgh	23	47	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	47	28	.627
Chicago	48	29	.623
Cleveland	43	37	.538
New York	38	34	.528
Detroit	38	38	.500
Washington	31	43	.419
Philadelphia	28	45	.384
St. Louis	30	49	.380

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
(Two games.)
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

MACKMEN OUT OF CELLAR.

Exchange Places with the Browns, Winning by 13 to 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Philadelphia and St. Louis changed places in the American League race today when the visitors batted five St. Louis pitchers hard and won, 13 to 5. The locals now are in last place.

St. Louis rallied when Myers weakened in the eighth, and got four runs on an error by Jamieson, Sloan's home run, doubles by Pratt and Jacobson, and a single by Lavan. Schang got three hits and two sacrifices in five trips to the plate, and Strunk got three hits and two walks in five trials.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Jamieson,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	5	2	3	6	0
Bodie,lf	5	2	2	0	0
Bates,3b	4	2	2	1	2
McInnis,1b	3

BUSY WEEK AWAITS THE HIGHLANDERS

"Kilties" Will Be Kept on Move from Arrival Monday Morning Till Saturday Night.

BIG RECEPTION AT GARDEN

Lord Northcliffe Will Be the Principal Speaker Friday Evening, Assisted by Local Orators.

All New Yorkers within half a mile of Grand Central Station next Monday morning about 8 o'clock who cook their ears toward the station will hear a sound such as they have very seldom heard before, but that will cause a thrill to run up and down their spines. Those who are nearer the station will scarcely have to listen to hear it. It will be the skirl of thirty bagpipes, with thirty pairs of Scottish lungs to put power into it, in the vanguard of the Canadian army of invasion.

Those who are lucky enough to get within sight will see the army itself, 940 strong, as it disembarks from the train, and will see the two companies of MacLean and Gordon Highlanders as they go swinging down Park Avenue to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, with tossing plumes and swinging kilt and sporran, and 480 bare knees moving in unison.

A little later the invading army, by way of a taste of New York's defensive possibilities, will ride on the subway down to Battery Park. Then it will parade up lower Broadway to the City Hall, where there will be a formal reception. After this the Highlanders will march up Lafayette Street, through Fourth Street to Washington Square, and up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, in the afternoon, in order to give New York a chance to see what the most famous and picturesque troops of the British Army really look like in parade. The Germans already know what they look like in battle, and they call them "the ladies of hell."

The tentative program for the rest of the week's visit of the Canadian troops, as announced yesterday at the offices of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, follows:

Monday night: Visit the Bronx.

Tuesday: Visit Newark, remaining until evening.

Wednesday: Parade in Manhattan, line of march to be announced later, and visit Coney Island in the evening.

Thursday: Brooklyn Day.

Friday: Parade in Manhattan, and in the evening attend a mass-meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden.

Saturday: Farewell parade in Manhattan, with torchlight "tattoo" in Central Park in the evening.

Details to be Announced Daily.

Details of the program will be announced from day to day.

The mass-meeting in Madison Square Garden will be the chief feature of the week, which by the co-operation of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense with the United States recruiting authorities and the British mission has been appointed as "British Recruiting Week." Lord Northcliffe is to be the leading speaker of the evening, supported by a number of locally prominent orators, whose names will be announced later.

A chorus which is expected to include 500 voices is being recruited and drilled to sing the British, Canadian, and American national airs and patriotic songs, and a number of operatic stars have already agreed to give their services for the occasion.

Several Canadian officers, who have seen service in France and Flanders, spoke for American volunteers yesterday at the daily meeting of the Mid-Day Minute Men, 57 Chambers Street. Among them were Lieutenant A. G. Smith of the Seventy-first Canadian Battalion and Sergt. Major James Robinson.

Nurse Will Aid Recruiting.

Mary Lynch, an American Red Cross nurse, who worked in advanced dressing stations of the French Army for the American Ambulance Hospital and was under shellfire at Verdun, will be the principal speaker tonight at a recruiting rally in Union Square alongside the "U. S. S. Recruit," the land battleship.

Tomorrow is Friday, the 13th, but Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of navy recruiting in New York, has chosen it to show the navy's defiance of superstition by sending away a draft of 100 recruits to the Newport Naval Training Station. The men will attend a farewell dinner given by the Women's Auxiliary for Naval Recruiting and will parade on lower Fifth Avenue.

Major Frank E. Evans, U. S. M. C., in charge of the New York Marine Corps recruiting station, announced yesterday that four famous college athletes had been commissioned Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. They are Captain Conroy of last year's Yale lacrosse team, James B. McCormick, Princeton football Captain and All-American full back in 1906 and 1907; Harold Ballin, Princeton football Captain and All-American tackle in 1913, and James B. Moore, Captain of the Princeton track team and half back on the football team.

A report published yesterday that, owing to the failure of contractors to complete the mobilization camps, the New York National Guard would not be called into the Federal service on July 15, as originally planned, was denied both by National Guard and regular army officers. It was definitely stated that the troops would be mobilized on the 15th, as originally planned, and sent to training camps without delay.

REVISE ARMY RULES TO ADMIT 'BANTAMS'

Ranks Now Opened to Men of Not Over 5 Feet 1 Inch and Weighing Only 110 Pounds.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Small men make as good soldiers as big men in the revised opinion of the War Department, which has instructed recruiting stations to open the ranks of the regular army to men who are no more than 5 feet 1 inch in height and weigh only 110 pounds.

The order was issued on the basis of a recommendation made by Surgeon Gen. Gorgas, who advised that good men were being kept out by the minimum height and weight limit of 5 feet 4 inches and 120 pounds.

As a matter of fact, however, recruiting officers had been instructed not to enforce rigidly the height and weight minimum limits, and there are a considerable number now in the army who are below the 5 feet 4 requirement.

The new orders will have a wide effect in National Guard recruiting, and probably in selections for the national army. Regular army standards govern both services in a general way.

The regular army was still short about 40,700 men when recruiting closed yesterday. A total of 1,226 men were accepted during the day. Vermont added two men, making eighty-seven furnished from that State since April 1 on a quota of 710. The enlistments by States were as follows:

	Obtained July 10.	Total to July 10.		Obtained July 10.	Total to July 10.
Alabama	15	1,448	*Nebraska	17	2,898
Arizona	1	305	*Nevada	3	698
*Arkansas	1	851	New Hamp.	2	867
*California	38	5,027	New Jersey	71	4,801
Colorado	9	1,327	New Mexico	3	229
Connecticut	17	1,484	New York	162	15,781
Delaware	3	204	N. Carolina	1	1,093
Dist. of C.	3	328	N. Dakota		513
Florida	7	1,149	Ohio	60	6,892
Georgia	25	3,688	Oklahoma	13	1,886
*Idaho	1	778	Oregon	13	3,498
*Illinois	85	13,372	*Penn.	132	16,033
*Indiana	33	7,508	Rhode Isl'd	7	557
Iowa	14	3,918	S. Carolina	6	806
Kansas	19	3,008	S. Dakota		710
Kentucky	20	2,587	Tennessee	10	1,891
Louisiana	31	1,475	Texas	31	5,130
Maine	8	659	*Utah	7	1,341
Maryland	29	953	Vermont	2	87
Mass.	118	6,171	Virginia	4	1,103
*Michigan	50	6,142	Washington	24	1,651
Minnesota	38	2,901	West Va.	17	1,435
Mississippi	3	835	Wisconsin	10	1,558
Missouri	49	6,230	*Wyoming	5	508
*Montana	3	1,116			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,808.
Total obtained July 10, 1,226.
Total obtained since April 1, 143,120.

BOGUS ARMY OFFICERS WILL BE PROSECUTED

Second Arrested This Week Was Selling Identification Rings When He Was Taken.

The Government has issued orders to have men who are posing as officers of the army arrested and prosecuted. Several of these bogus officers, some of them posing as regulars and others as reserve officers, are at large in New York. One of them, Arthur E. Luzzi, who describes himself as a jewelry agent of 170 Fifth Avenue, was arrested yesterday and held in $2,500 bail for a hearing next Monday. He is the second man arrested this week for impersonating an army officer. Luzzi posed as a reserve Captain of infantry, and for several weeks past has been visiting armories and Government reservations taking orders from the soldiers for so-called identification rings.

When "Captain" Luzzi was arrested in his office at the address given he at first maintained that he was a bona fide officer. He soon broke down, however, and admitted that he was an impostor. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, Luzzi was in the field uniform of the infantry service. In court was "First Lieutenant" P. Krownengold, who was arrested on Tuesday. "Captain" Luzzi started to cry, and when the tears ceased to flow Commissioner Shields asked him what he had to say for himself. He had very little, and the Commissioner ordered him held for hearing on Monday.

Luzzi was arrested by Private J. A. Horan of the First New York Field Artillery and Detective Cronin of the New York Detective Bureau. Horan and Cronin, the last named also dressed as a soldier, went to the Fifth Avenue office of Luzzi yesterday morning, ostensibly to buy identification rings. Luzzi said he certainly was a Captain of the reserve and was selling rings to soldiers all over the country. He said he had orders for more than 84,000 of the rings. In nearly all instances it was said that the rings were paid for in advance. Horan and Cronin bought $28 worth with marked bills, and as soon as "Captain" Luzzi receipted for the money they placed him under arrest.

Luzzi said he was not acquainted with "Lieutenant" Krownengold. The latter had discarded his uniform yesterday, but pinned to the lapel of his coat he wore a service stripe the colors of green and which indicated that he had served in all the wars the United States has engaged in since, and including, the war of 1812. Krownengold is 22 years old.

Can Make Paper from Sea Weed.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—A Danish inventor, it is announced, has discovered a process for making newsprint paper from seaweed. The new process is said to entail half the cost of making paper from woodpulp.

Earthquake in Samoa

MELBOURNE, July 11.—A dispatch received from Suva, Fiji Islands, says that damage has been caused in the Samoan Islands by a severe earthquake and tidal wave. There has also been an earthquake in the Friendly Islands.

TO HEAD WAR RELIEF FOR THE RED CROSS

John D. Ryan Appointed Director General to Succeed Col. Jefferson H. Kean.

CHOICE PLEASES DAVISON

New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy Gives Two Fully Equipped Ambulances.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, announced last night the appointment of John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company, as Director General of Military Relief of the American Red Cross. Mr. Ryan succeeds Colonel Jefferson H. Kean, Medical Corps, U. S. A., who has been recalled to service with the regular army and who is to have command of the army ambulance sections which are to operate with the Allies in France. It was Colonel Kean who organized, in the months immediately preceding the declaration of war, the various American base hospital units, many of which are already in France.

"The Department of Military Relief, of which Colonel Kean has been in charge," said Mr. Davison yesterday, "is of supreme importance in the work of the Red Cross, and we are fortunate in obtaining the administrative genius of Mr. Ryan to take up the work relinquished by Colonel Kean. Like Judge Lovett and other able and successful men who are contributing their services to the nation through the Red Cross in this war, Mr. Ryan will in this way be able to do his bit in a position of immense importance.

"Mr. Ryan will supervise the Bureau of Medical Service, the Bureau of Nursing Service, and the Bureau of Supplies, all of which are concerned in furnishing voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of the United States forces. As Chief Staff Officers Mr. Ryan will be assisted by representatives from the Army and Navy Departments. The maintenance of the fifty and more Red Cross base hospitals organized by Colonel Kean will be one of the largest tasks immediately before Mr. Ryan. Seven of these units are already in service in England and France, and the remainder are subject to call by the War Department at any time.

"Mr. Ryan will also have charge of all Red Cross efforts to supply such medical needs as the Red Cross may be called upon by our army and navy anywhere to provide. Very important among these tasks will be service in connection with the sixteen army cantonments now being developed for training our great army next Winter.

"Another very important task which will come under Mr. Ryan will be to direct Red Cross co-operation in America to supplement the work of the army in caring for the health and comfort of the American troops in France. Thorough study of the American camps and the needs of American troops abroad is being made by the Red Cross commission to France headed by Major Grayson M. P. Murphy."

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross has received two fully equipped ambulances by the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the first in memory of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Admiral Raphael Semmes, and the second in memory of General Joseph Wheeler. The letter accompanying this gift was signed by Mrs. Carrie Phelan Beale, Mrs. S. G. Burke, and Mrs. Alfred Cochran, acting as a committee.

The Daughters of Pennsylvania in New York, an organization less than one year old, presented an ambulance to be used for service in France to the American Red Cross at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford yesterday afternoon. It was accepted for the society by James Boyd. The ambulance, with a big placard announcing the gift, stod in front of the hotel. The Daughters also gave $500 worth of anesthetics for service in France.

A check for $7,833.02 was received from Robert S. MacCormack, representing a committee organized in the New York Fruit and Produce Trade. This represented the proceeds of sale of green and dried fruit on June 21 for the benefit of the Red Cross. The funds are to be applied to the purchase of three General Motor Company ambulances and three kitchen trailers, the fund not only covering this purchase, but leaving about $800 for special equipment, &c.

The New York County Chapter announces the resignation of Spencer Phenix as Secretary and Albert J. Frohock as Assistant Secretary and the election of Charles H. Stout as Secretary. Mr. Stout was formerly Cashier and Vice President of the Bank of the Republic before its merger with the First National Bank of New York. He will devote his entire time to Red Cross work.

All the executive offices of the New York County Chapter, with the exception of the Membership and Special Fund Committee, of which Edgar J. Marston is Chairman, are now at 389 Fifth Avenue, occupying the entire building in which was formerly located the Astor and Bankers Trust Companies. Headquarters of Mr. Marston's committee are at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Additional prominent men who have volunteered to serve as Chairmen of committees to organize different industries in the interest of the New York County Chapter's Day's Pay Campaign are William H. Nichols, Jr., for the chemical industry, Frank Remington for the building trade, W. R. Wood for the storage and warehouse industry, F. M. Burns for the coal trade, Edmund Weil for the leather and hide industry, Hugh Kelley for the cordage industry, and Frank Sole for the drug industry.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company, has joined the group of industrial executives volunteering to serve the Red Cross during the war without compensation, and has been appointed Director General of Military Relief. He will be in charge of all of the relief work for the fighting forces.

Mr. Ryan succeeds Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, who has been ordered to take command of the 160 United States Army ambulance sections in the war theatre. The Military Relief Department was organized by Colonel Kean in 1916, and during the last few months he has built up through it a great machinery for relief work at the front. It was because of his intimate knowledge of this work that the War Department made him commander of the army ambulance sections.

RED CROSS WORK IN ITALY.

American Branch to Spend About $10,000,000 for Units.

ROME, July 11.—About $10,000,000 will be used to organize American Red Cross hospitals and ambulances on the Italian front. This sum will be taken from a fund of $100,000,000 which American headquarters in Paris has at its disposal for Europe.

The American Red Cross units on the Italian front depend on an American Commissioner in Rome, who represents the Paris headquarters. Professor Jesse Benedict Carter, Director of the American Academy here, is making arrangements to have a splendid seat of the Academy on top of Janiculum Hill transformed into a home for convalescent American officers. It is an ideal spot for recuperation.

Italians Held for Opposing Draft.

BOSTON, July 11.—Louis Galleani, editor of an Italian newspaper published at Lynn, and John Eramo, a printer, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury today on a charge of conspiracy against the Government in urging young men not to register under the Selective Draft act.

HENRY FORD WANTS HIS AUTO

Agent Says It Was Lent to Inventor of "Two-Cent Fuel."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 11.—Agents of Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, yesterday applied to Justice Robert W. Duvall here for a writ of replevin upon an automobile in the possession of Louis Enright, who made the assertion last year that he had discovered a process for the manufacture of a motor fuel that would cost not more than 2 cents a gallon. It is alleged that the automobile was lent to Enright so that he might carry on his experiments with this fuel.

Charles N. Hart, an agent of the Ford Company, showed Justice Duvall several letters from Henry Ford urging that immediate steps be taken for the recovery of the automobile "as a matter of principle." It is valued at $125.

STEAMER KANSAN SUNK, FOUR OF CREW MISSING

American Vessel Is Sent to Bottom by U-Boat, Probably Off France.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Dispatches reached the State Department late today announcing the destruction of the American steamer Kansan by a German submarine. They said that four members of the crew were missing, but that all of the armed naval guard was safe.

All of those on board were reported landed except the following members of the crew: First Assistant Engineer, J. M. Murphy, American; F. Aguirre, English; A. P. Kua of Honolulu, and C. Hanan of Singapore.

According to a cable dispatch received yesterday by the France and Canada Steamship Company from its agents in Paris, the Kansan, which had a crew of fifty men and carried a cargo of foodstuffs and steel valued at $3,000,000, was sunk by a German submarine on July 9.

The message did not state where the freighter was sunk, or whether she was torpedoed or attacked by shellfire, but it was surmised by the firm that the attack must have been off the French coast, as the Kansan was due to arrive at a French port on July 8 or 9.

The vessel left New York on June 28. She was commanded by Captain E. A. Forsythe and had a number of American citizens in her crew.

The steamship was owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which chartered her to the France and Canada Steamship Company. She was built at Camden, N. J., in 1908, as the Massachusetts. She was a twin-screw steamship of 7,913 gross tonnage, 490 feet long, 58 feet 3 inches beam, and 31 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

In October, 1916, the Kansan was held up off Nantucket by the Submarine U-53, but was allowed to proceed to Rotterdam after her papers had been examined.

In December last the Kansan struck a mine off the French coast and was reported sunk, but the Captain managed to beach her in shallow water, and she was salved and returned to this port in April.

ATTACKED LINER AT NIGHT.

Torpedo Sped 25 Feet from American Steamer on Eastward Voyage.

Officers and members of the crew of an American liner which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England confirmed the cabled dispatch of a submarine attack on the eastward voyage when the vessel was 400 miles off the Irish coast. The incident occurred at 11:20 P. M. on the night of June 20, when the passengers were all asleep and only the watch and the naval gun crew were on deck.

The officer on the bridge saw the gleam of the torpedo in the moonlight on the starboard side and ordered the helm hard over to port, as the glistening missile passed within twenty-five feet of the ship's bow. The gunners fired three shots from a machine gun mounted on the bridge deck at the spot where they believed the U-boat to be, but did not know what was the result. The liner zig-zagged continuously on her course toward the Irish coast, and nothing more was seen of the submarine. The passengers rushed up on deck with their lifebelts in their hands when they were aroused by the shots, but did not see anything except a little smoke on the water. Afterward they went back to their beds to wait for daylight so that they could go to sleep again in safety, as the submarine would not attack any of the American armed liners traveling at a speed of over 18 knots, the naval officer told them.

There was no incident on the westward voyage, the officers said.

SWEDEN TO PROTEST AGAIN.

Will Complain to Germany of the Sinking of Fishing Boats.

STOCKHOLM, July 11.—The Government has instructed the Swedish Minister at Berlin to protest against the torpedoing of Swedish fishing boats by German submarines.

Four Missing from the Orleans.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The master of the American steamer Orleans, sunk by a submarine, reported to the State Department today the following missing: Tamarantes, a Greek; T. Cleary, an Irishman; A. Murillo, a Chilean, and A. Nogot, a Filipino.

To Pay Navy Men for Losses.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service for personal property lost in battle or by shipwreck is proposed in a draft of a bill submitted to the House today by Secretary Daniels. It would apply only to the loser and would not authorize claims from estates.

MRS. BESANT RECALCITRANT

Theosophist in India Declines Concession After Being Expelled.

LONDON, July 11.—Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Madras Government had offered to relax its prohibition of Mrs. Annie Besant, head of the Theosophical Society, so far as it affected her theosophical and religious activities. Mrs. Besant declined the concession on the ground that it was impossible to separate her theosophical and political work.

Mrs. Besant was expelled from the Presidency of Bombay last year for preaching revolt in India. Later she was forbidden by the Indian Government to participate in any meetings, deliver lectures or publish her writings in India. She and her associates were prohibited from residing in Madras city and were ordered to remain within certain areas. Their correspondence also was placed under censorship.

Bombay telegrams say the restrictions placed by the Indian Government on Mrs. Besant were a sequel to a violent home rule agitation which evoked a storm of adverse comment in the native press.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mark A. Luescher has been made business manager of the Hippodrome for the third season of the Dillingham regime. He will be Mr. Dillingham's personal representative. Mr. Luescher has been publicity representative of the playhouse for the last two years.

Nellie and Sara Kouns, sopranos, who sang last week at the Palace, will play a return engagement there next week. They will sing a new group of songs.

Eileen Huban, the young Irish actress who played the title role in "Grasshopper" and was afterward seen in one of the Barrie playlets at the Empire last season, has been placed under contract by A. H. Woods for a term of years. She will be seen in a new play next season, rehearsals of which will be begun shortly.

The American title for Emmerich Kahlman's operetta "The Csardas Princess," has been changed from "The Monte Carlo Girl" to "The Riviera Girl." The change was made when it was found that the former title had been generally used by burlesque shows. The operetta will be one of the early season's productions of Klaw & Erlanger.

Fay Bainter, last seen here in "The Willow Tree," has been assigned the principal part in Barrd Veiller's new play, "The Chatterbox."

William Norris has been engaged by the Shuberts for one of the principal roles in "'Twas Once in May," an operetta adapted from the German, which they will present early in the new season.

CHILE'S ATTITUDE STATED.

Reply to Uruguay Considered as Frank Adhesion to Americanism.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 11.—The Foreign Minister, in response to a note from Uruguay, explaining the decree recently issued by Uruguay, declaring that it would not regard as a belligerent any American nation which is in a state of war with nations of other continents, says:

"My Government is pleased to show to Uruguay, with which it maintains such loyal amity, that it appreciates highly the reasons of Americanism which have inspired the resolution of the Government of Uruguay."

The Mercurio considers that Chile's response to Uruguay is a frank adhesion to the sentiments of Americanism which inspired the Uruguayan resolution.

APPLAUD CIVIC ORCHESTRA.

Enthusiasm at Concert with Jean Cooper and Powell, Soloists.

The audience that heard last night's concert at St. Nicholas Rink, the seventh of the series under the auspices of the Civic Orchestral Society, was one of the largest and certainly one of the most enthusiastic of the season. There was ample reason for the enthusiasm, for not only did the orchestra, under the leadership of Pierre Monteux, play an interesting program superbly, but the soloists equitted themselves with credit.

The soloists were Jean Cooper, a young contralto who was heard here on several occasions last Winter, and John Powell, pianist. Miss Cooper sang the aria, "Pleures, mes yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." She was supposed to lead the audience in singing the latter, but they seemed content to listen, and the number became a solo. Miss Cooper has a rich, vibrant voice of much power and an unusually attractive stage presence. Both selections were encored. Mr. Powell played Liszt's "Hungarian Fantaisie" brilliantly, with an orchestral accompaniment that was admirable. He responded to an encore with a solo as perfectly executed but less satisfactory from a listener's point of view.

The orchestra, which has never played with more complete oneness, confined itself to three selections. The first was Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," a suite in four parts, having certain of the Arabian Nights' tales for its themes. This was followed by Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," and symphonic fragments from Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliette." M. Monteux has brought his band to a degree of perfection in execution rarely surpassed, and it would be a pity if it were not kept together for the remainder of the summer after the next three concerts, when the series as originally announced will end.

COREY ASKS ACCOUNTING.

He Sues His Partner, Riter, Who Financed "The Amber Empress."

That the producers of the successful comedy, "Erstwhile Susan," in which Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske appeared, were unsuccessful in their next effort was indicated in the Supreme Court yesterday when Madison Corey filed suit against his partner, Joseph Riter, and Corey & Riter, Inc., for an accounting.

Mr. Corey said in his complaint that after $5,000 of the profits had been spent on the new play, "The Amber Empress," he decided that it would be a failure, but Mr. Riter disagreed with him and consented to finance it alone if Mr. Corey would attend to its production.

The complaint alleges that after Riter had advanced $15,000 under this alleged agreement he demanded the return of the money by the corporation, and also bought up other claims. The accounting is demanded on the ground that Riter now controls the corporation.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

THE CITY'S BOND SALE.

The offering of $55,000,000 of New York City bonds is a better test of pure credit than the Liberty Loan was. There is but one national loan, and there are many city loans. Patriotism was a larger motive in the case of the Liberty Loan than it can be in the case of any city loan. The bidding on the Liberty Loan was made by four millions of Americans, who cared only secondarily for the yield on their investment. The bidding on the New York loan will be mostly by investors, whose calculations are in decimals to the fraction of a mill. It is true that sometimes awards are made for a thousand or two each to small bidders, but the price is made by syndicates on bids for "all or none" or "all or any part."

There is a particular reason why such bids may be expected to be generous today. The Liberty Loan developed an unsatisfied demand for tax-exempt bonds to a total of several times the city's offering, and the proposals of taxation in Congress have been such as to stimulate that appetite. Nevertheless, there recently have been several offerings of city bonds, equally tax exempt, for which there have been no bidders, and the issues have failed. No such reception has ever greeted New York City bonds, and there can be none now. But there is interest in the premium to be offered by such skillful appraisers of the market.

Where will they put the bonds in relation to high-class railway stocks with a long dividend record of around 6 per cent., more or less? Where will the city bonds rank compared with unimpeachable bonds of other sorts yielding around 5 per cent., or with other city bonds yielding more than the nominal rate of the bonds offered today? All city bonds are selling at exceptionally attractive prices. Bonds of identical description with today's offering have ranged this year between 97⅝ and 104½, with present prices near the lowest. The superior attractions of other bonds, rather than any deficiency of attraction in city bonds, is reflected in the fact that issues in June last were $29,302,000, against $42,818,000 last year, and there is the same unfavorable comparison for the full first half of 1917. On one occasion there were over a thousand bidders for New York City bonds, and it is nothing unusual for an issue to be bid for several times over.

It is no reflection upon the city that it used to get a larger premium on 3½ per cents. than it is likely to get now for 4½s. The market price of bonds varies as does the buying power of gold, even though the bonds are without moral or financial hazard. Thus bonds are customarily low when shares are high. Stocks reflect profits, and bonds rise when profits decline. No one would wish to see the city bonds sell too low, but a price which reflects high rates of commercial profits is not without compensations.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY.

Having lost two ships by German submarine torpedoes and gunfire, Argentina shows signs of anger. In a note to the Berlin Government she demands an apology, indemnity, and guarantees that ships carrying her flag shall be respected wherever they may be found. If Germany pays for these vessels and their cargoes, this part of her response to the demand will have some value. But Argentina ought to know that an apology and promises that her ships shall not be attacked hereafter will be worthless.

This has been the experience of Norway and Sweden. Repeatedly Germany has expressed to them her "sincere regret" after sinking their ships and then has coolly increased the number of those destroyed. More than fifty Norwegian vessels have been sunk since the latest message of regret was received by Norway's Government. Four were added to the list last week. If Argentina will look at the records of the Belgian Relief Commission, she will see that several relief ships bearing Germany's written guarantees of immunity have been torpedoed. The Berlin Government's promises of safety for the ships of neutrals are made only to be broken.

If Germany in her reply should appear to satisfy all the demands in Argentina's note, it is a reasonable prediction that additional Argentine ships will be destroyed if they enter seas infested by the submarine pirates. It may be that this is expected at Buenos Aires, for reports from that city say a complete severance of relations with Germany probably will soon take place. Argentina should stand with Brazil and with other South American countries which approve Brazil's course. If she should join Brazil, Chile would follow, and soon there would be seen that union of all nations in this hemisphere against Germany which is so much to be desired.

WHO GETS THE BENEFIT?

Senator TILLMAN is quoted as saying cryptically, "There are too many people practicing law in the Senate." The Washington Times seems to think he had especial reference to the Food Control bill. If there are any such Senators among those who have been busy raising false issues to give the food speculators a longer lease of their mortgage on the people's food, who are their clients? Not the farmers and other producers, according to Mr. HOOVER, who declares that the producer has gained nothing by the skyrocket prices charged to the consumer. Not the consumers, large masses of whom, Mr. HOOVER says, "are being actually "undernourished today, due to the ex-"orbitant cost of living." Not the United States, whose power to prosecute the war against Germany is weakened by the delay under false pretenses of the bill that would control these evils. Who then? No one can tell, but the beneficiaries are the food speculators and the German Army.

The longer the bill could be strung along by liquor amendments, cotton amendments, every irrelevant amendment that perverse ingenuity and suspicious-looking patriotism could invent, the longer the speculators could continue their raids on that "large "part of the money now being paid by "the consumer," which, Mr. HOOVER says, the producer does not get. The longer that process could be kept up, the greater would be the fettering and the delay of the Government's war preparations against Germany. Whether the food speculators and the Kaiser's Government are the clients of these Senators, the benefit of these activities accrues to those speculators and that Government alone.

Now the bill has reached its final parliamentary stage, loaded down with all the irrelevant amendments which have been employed for ends not obvious on their face and only to be suspected. Even yet the end is not. Ten days more are to elapse before a vote; ten days in which the food gamblers can gamble back and forth on their knowledge of what is in the bill, can buy and sell and buy and sell again, playing such hob with prices as will make their previous flights look tame; and gamble not only with food, but with whisky, with cotton, with all the irrelevant products stuck into the bill to overweight it.

A few of the men who have been doing these things are sincere Prohibitionists; a few more bow to the extreme Prohibition sentiments of their States. But the majority are not doing this work for Prohibition, any more than those who sent a burlesque War Revenue bill up from the House to the Senate were doing that for the purpose of raising revenue. If a man does not care to avow openly what interests he is serving, he can serve those interests just as well by saying that he is laboring in the interests of virtue and morality.

WORKERS OF MISCHIEF.

The gentle spirits of the I. W. W. have been singularly busy of late. In Sioux City, S. D., the other day some of them, in public speeches, advised members to cripple harvesting machinery. Crop incendiarism is attributed to them in that State. In Kansas they have been burning grain. The Secretary of State of Kansas asked Governor CAPPER to authorize him to raise Home Guards to attend to these grain burners.

In Arizona the I. W. W. is carrying on a strike that has prevented work in the copper mines for a week and a half. The local leaders tell Governor CAMPBELL that the strike is "nation-wide," ordered from headquarters at Chicago. "Whether or not there "is German influence behind the "strikes," the Governor says, "these "strikes are directly aiding an enemy "of the United States, Germany, by "curtailing the production of copper." In Kansas the firing of grain stocks is directly attributed to German agents. The I. W. W. is perhaps our choicest "anarchist" collection. It is curious how eager the most virulent assailants of government in the United States are to help Germany, the most drilled and absolute of modern States.

In Washington threats have been made by "itinerant laborers" to burn the wheat fields in the eastern part of the State. "There is a sinister element," says the President of the Washington State Council of Defense, "that must be reckoned with—those who would deliberately destroy." These "itinerant laborers" are much more likely to be itinerant colporteurs of the I. W. W. gospel of destruction—the authentic German gospel.

The Arizona mining town, Jerome, has deported its I. W. W. contingent. If the whole gang could be deported from the United States, the United States would be greatly improved. The I. W. W. is a nucleus of disorder and sedition. At this time its proceedings, whether inspired by Germany or by inveterate deviltry, are noxious even beyond its wont. A few strong doses of punishment, the medicine just given to BERKMAN and GOLDMAN, might quiet the I. W. W., now so widely and pestiferously active.

BEAUTIES OF THE REFERENDUM IN MAINE.

The advocates of the initiative and referendum in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention can find in Maine, which used to be a province of the Bay State, new proof of the beneficent effects of the sovereign remedy for all diseases of the body politic. Shall the town of York be divided? Shall automobiles be allowed to enter Bar Harbor? To the darkened mind, these may seem severely local questions. Like a seraph illuminate, the initiative and referendum soars and shines over the State and makes the division of York and the admission of automobiles into Bar Harbor State matters to be laid upon the bosom of the people.

In the hands of men entirely great, the referendum is an instrument of delay. The people who would vote "No" at York and Bar Harbor got the necessary number of signatures to a petition for a referendum. Thus they will postpone action for several months and load upon the voters of the State the decision of two purely parochial controversies.

This is the comic side of the panacea. A sinister phase of it is seen in its use by the Maine mill-owners to postpone for almost two years the going into effect of the act diminishing the hours of labor of women and children in factories and mills. The Massachusetts devotees of the device must be kindled to keener ardor by these its triumphs in a neighbor State.

GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE LEGISLATION.

No doubt the war emphasizes or exaggerates the customary faults of legislation, but certainly the legislative machine at Washington is working worse than is its wont, in stolid neglect of pressure for reform through each of the last several Administrations. As our expenditures increase, we get further and further from the idea of a budget as the necessities for that method of legislation increase. With us a budget has come to mean mere estimates of expenses. Budgetary legislation really has more to do with control of receipts than of expenditures. That is the meaning of the power of the purse, which belongs rightly to the representatives of the taxpayers. Control of expenditures is rather an Executive than a legislative function, and may be controlled better by criticism after its exercise than by direction in anticipation of duties which necessarily require initiative rather than obedience.

That is the elementary notion of a budget. Where governmental functions are more developed than with us, a budget implies a policy proposed in connection with a requisition for funds, both together implying responsibility for a plan considered as a whole. At Washington there is nothing on exhibition but fragments, and none of them in any relation to finances. Of responsibility there is not a trace. Anybody suggests anything, and neither the Administration, nor any party, nor any committee is responsible for the whole of anything, or for the correlation of the parts which may either make or mar the results. In particular, the House of Representatives, the special organ of the people, has made a bad showing. It has relied upon the Senate to perfect its perfunctory proposals regarding the Revenue bill, the Espionage bill, the Railroad Control bill, the Food bill. The Senate has improved these proposals, but now even the Senate is disappointing popular expectation.

Lest these generalities may be thought to go beyond the case, some specifications should be given. Take the attachment of the "bone-dry" amendment to the Food Control bill. That involves hundreds of millions on both sides of what ought to have been a budgetary matter. Conspicuously, it did not originate in the House, and ought not to have been sprung upon the Senate. A sound system would have prevented personal origination of such fundamental proposals, or, if they were allowed, the system should have provided for their manner of treatment. The course the matter took brings social reform proposals by the Senate into collision with the Revenue bill, which is the particular charge of the House. The proposal is so ill-considered, apart from the merits of temperance, that there is no sure ground for approving or disapproving it on considerations of financial practicability. Senator SIMMONS put the cost to the Government of bankrupting the liquor trade at $620,000,000. Senator PENROSE thought it would reach a billion. Senator HARDING, on some unnamed authority, put the cost of the insolvency of the trade at $750,000,000. Senator SMOOT thought that, whatever the cost, "it "would be a good investment, because "it would save the nation an annual "drink bill of $2,500,000,000."

That is a proposal to invest the money of one set of men for the ruin of another set of men. Such helter-skelter finance would wreck any private undertaking, and is of proportions capable of embarrassing even this billion-dollar country. However opinions may differ about what precedes, there must be agreement that it is preposterous that the Senate should adopt a method which is unlawful in itself. The courts never allow confiscation without their overseeing the procedure to make sure that it is according to the rules of the game as set out in the Constitution. If the thing were to be done, it should not be done in this manner. The Food bill approaches the status of an Administration bill, and is entitled to be killed, if it is to be killed, by methods not discreditable to the proposers, and contrary to the comity due the abdicators of the House. The overloading of the bill with proposals of specific amendments is an example of the worst sort of logrolling.

The better way would have been to legislate in general terms, and intrust the administration to the President. If he is fit to be intrusted with the control of one commodity, he is fit to be intrusted with the control of others. Considering this example, it is not possible to say that Congress commands the confidence of the country.

A NORTH DAKOTA ELECTION.

At the special election on Tuesday in the First North Dakota Congressional District, to choose a successor to the late HENRY T. HELGESEN, Republican, JOHN M. BAER, the candidate of the Non-Partisan League, seems to have defeated OLGER B. BURTNESS, Republican. Mr. BAER, not a farmer, was picked out by Mr. A. C. TOWNLEY, the god behind the Non-Partisan League movement, as "the farmers' candidate."

Mr. TOWNLEY is a Socialist, an opponent of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross. The depth and fervor of his Americanism may be judged from this characteristic utterance:

> The cry for war came from the men who control the trusts. * * * I believe and fear our young men are going to France to bleed for the profits of the damned pirates who profit from our food.

The platform of Mr. BURTNESS said:

> This is no time for limited or conditional allegiance.

The platform of Mr. BAER said:

> This is no time to make an issue of Americanism.

Mr. BAER'S platform seems to have been sustained by the disciplined followers of Mr. TOWNLEY. The Non-Partisan League movement is essentially Socialistic. If it betrays an anti-American spirit, it affiliates unconsciously with the majority of the Socialist Party in the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Advice Which May Not Be Generally Taken.

Out in Portland, Ore., the National Educators' Association is holding its annual convention, which was held last year in New York. This afternoon one of the addresses is to be on the subject "How to Spend a Year in Germany with Profit and Pleasure," by CHARLOTTE A. KNOCH, Assistant Professor in Stanford University. We have been favored with abstracts of this and other addresses, sent out in advance, and Professor KNOCH'S is decidedly the most interesting of all. She recommends her hearers to start in June on a one-class steamer and travel by rail to Cologne, thence in slow stages by steamer up the Rhine as far as Mainz and again by rail to Frankfort and Marburg. August should be spent in Weimar and Ilmenau at the "Goethe and Schiller shrines." Munich for art, the Bavarian Highlands for scenic beauty, Nürnberg and Rothenburg for their mediaeval setting, and Dresden for art and porcelain, are suggested. "By the middle of October," says the abstract, "you should be in Berlin to register at the university for the Winter semester. Make theatre, opera, and concerts, as well as regular visits to the galleries and museums, a part of your weekly program."

The rest of Professor KNOCH'S interesting advice exceeds our space. It seems probable that we shall not be in Berlin "by the middle of October" this year. Her excellent counsel has something futuristic about it that suggests a truly professorial detachment from the things of the present. Even after the war, it may be that her advice will not prove immediately practical for some. It is probable that many tourists may neglect the attractions of Germany for those of Belgium and Northern France, where many things of interest, such as the Rheims Cathedral, the new German cemetery at Noyon, and the library at Louvain will attract a great number of sightseers. The alterations made in these places will make them interesting even to those who have seen them before. Yes, it is quite likely that the Goethe and Schiller shrines and the art and porcelain of Dresden will temporarily lose their ability to compete with other attractions for the traveler.

And Still They Are Coming.

There is something singular about the tides of immigration. It was only natural that arrivals should be checked by the war, and that there should have been an outward tide of those of nullitary capacity. It was to be expected that every month of 1915 should show a decrease of arrivals compared with 1914. But with 1916 the tide set inward again, and for the ten months ending with May this year the arrivals have been greater than any year since the war began. In 1914 April and May each saw over 100,000 arrivals. That was a large decrease compared with 1913, but was an increase of so many thousands compared with earlier and later months of the year in which the world war began that it would seem the sudden bulge ought to have some prophetic connection with the events of that fateful August.

Now there is a series of increases of arrivals prolonged through so many months, and so large in total, that there is a suggestion of mystery as great as that of the ocean tides, before they were understood. Why did every month in the first half of the fiscal year show an increase compared with the previous year? Why was there an increase in the arrivals of Englishmen at a time when soldierly men are called to the colors? It is easier to say why the Scandinavians are again arriving where they always have been well received. The suggestion that ruthless submarining explains why the outward movement is so small seems reasonable. But it is a poor rule which does not work both ways, and this rule only deepens the mystery in the growing immigration. Are the peoples of the Old World sick of it? Are the burdens of militarism surpassing human endurance, so that there now are refugees where there were patriots rallying to their country's call? As yet the figures are only totals, and do not yield to analysis by sexes and ages, in which perhaps the root of the mystery lies. But it is sure that even Germans are now arriving. If it be admitted that they are prudent, that explanation only raises another mystery—how do they get here?

THE FLEXNER PROGRAM.

Can It Supply the Kind of Leadership We Need?

New York, July 9, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dean West of Princeton in his reply to Dr. Flexner on the value of classical study adheres to statistics. Somebody should hold that trench, and we owe Dean West our thanks; but it will not do, as he would be eager to say, to neglect arguments which are more persuasive and less caviare than the mathematical.

What Dr. Flexner has assailed as "formal discipline" is the subject of some pages in Frank W. Noxon's book, "Are We Capable of Self-Government?" This author raises a question—and it seems to me that Dr. Stearns of Phillips Andover in his Atlantic Monthly articles and most of the speakers at the Princeton conference raised one—much broader than passing college examinations or earning a living afterward. Mr. Noxon connects the decline of rigidity in curricula with the conflict in America between business men and the vocal altruists.

The theme of this book as a whole is that the Republic will only be preserved if the ablest give themselves to its problems and are equipped for leadership, both occupational and public. His first reference occurs in the chapter, "The Slough of Despond," Page 135. After 1900, we read, the supply of contributors to newspaper and magazine attacks upon business men "was multiplied by numerous universities which coddled students on the basis suggested by the dean of a newly established Eastern institution who was quoted as saying, 'To study what you like is alone profitable.'" Following free electives, we are told, "the next step in 'freedom of choice' is freedom from understanding more than one side of controversies."

Again, in the chapter "Some Anti-Toxins," Page 303, Mr. Noxon gives a rosy picture of recent progress toward stiffer curricula in both colleges and polytechnic schools. This he precedes with an account of the condition which gave occasion for such a remedy. Business enterprises had at their heads men who had come up from the common schools or from the technical institutes without having been required to grasp conceptions "of capital and its origin and functions; of cost in relation to selling price and to investment return; of supply and demand, of trade routes and transportation, of law, of Government in its supervisory relation to affairs, and of the obligations of the industrial manager to competitors, to employes, and to the community." Such a manager "knew how to build a mill. He was obliged to decide where to build it, when to build it, and whether to build it." He had to persuade investment, get on with labor, and keep out of bankruptcy and jail.

The manager's critic, the altruist, could "read during four years more or less at an institution of learning such parts as he fancied of history, government, law, economics, and composition, with the connivance of instructors who may have obtained their Ph. D.'s without classical languages, mathematics, or natural science, and go forth unrestrained * * * filling the minds of voters with impressions as accurate as might be expected from speakers so equipped."

The resulting tumult, the author remarks, "did not make easier the position of the industrial manager * * * who 'had nothing,' as the fans say of the pitcher knocked out of the box, with which to meet that kind of batting."

It seems reasonable to exact of the Flexner school of pedagogy that it submit its program to a test broader than that of adequately training journeymen. There remains the vital problem of training for leadership, not only in the interest of the leaders thus trained, but in the interest of the community which is to be led. A type of training was and is afforded by "formal discipline"—mathematics and natural science as well as the classics, the mandatory prescription embracing certain other humanities—which somehow gave us competent leaders in the several occupations and in public activities. It is not possible or necessary to prove that these studies are the only routes to such training, but it is essential for the Flexner party to show in due course that their regimen is a workable substitute—that it will perform what is required.

Not only is there a marked tendency back toward rigidity of curriculum in the liberal colleges, but a distinct drift in the direction of liberalization in the scientific. Those of us who retain our connection with education on an intercollegiate basis have observed a steadily increasing sympathy and comradeship of the technical men with the classical—what we used to call the "professional"—men; the development of mutual standards and interests. Democratization of education by giving all of us more and more nearly the same liberal background sends up the spine a thrill of enthusiasm and a confidence in national solidarity which is not suggested by the Flexner program as reflected in any apologies for it which I have been privileged to see.

JOHN P. BROOMELL.

Blocking the Food Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of your thousands of taxpaying subscribers I have been in hearty accord with your timely editorials on the perplexing attitude of our Congress in reference to the prohibition amendments to the food control legislation now pending.

I must confess my feeling of unvarnished indignation at the action of that element in both branches of Congress who, in full play of their fanaticism, are holding up this all-important food control measure, at perhaps the most critical period in the nation's history. Just what these gentlemen mean is a puzzle to the average observer, but the conclusion must be reached that while they may have had heretofore an abundance of manhood, independence, and patriotism, these virtues appear to have forsaken them in the present crisis. Can it be that they have been held up in doing their duty to all their constituency by the so-called Anti-Saloon League, which has extended its hypocritical tentacles to every section of the country? Whether this be so or not, our representatives in the National Congress will bear further, and in no uncertain manner, from "the folks back home" when the time comes for a reckoning.

C. L.
Colora, Md., July 9, 1917.

GERMAN PEOPLE'S PART.

Is the Charitable View Supported by the Facts?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES recently there appeared a letter from Walter Lingenfelder on the responsibility of the German people for the atrocities of this war. If Mr. Lingenfelder were at all singular in setting forth the amiable doctrine that clears the German people and places the whole responsibility on their Government—Mr. Lingenfelder limits it to the Kaiser—I would not ask space for this reply. We have heard this thing said by our President, by many of our leaders, by all manner of people, and seldom denied. Habituated to peace, and knowing only the orderly and peaceful Germans among us, many Americans have been invincibly skeptical as to outrages committed in this war, while others, whose skepticism was not fully proof against fact, have felt obliged to resort to this explanation—that the Kaiser did it all, or, at most, the Government and a few of the ruling class did it.

Then, too, they have felt, consciously or unconsciously, that this was the safest view, as your correspondent suggests; the view that could best be avowed among a people so largely German. It is generally accepted that what is untrue is not "safe" in the long run; and I submit that this opinion of German responsibility cannot be correct and should not be thought even plausible. The many outrages committed in Belgium and in Northern France, as told in part by some two hundred witnesses before the Bryce Commission and as related in the diaries of German soldiers, are partly such as may have been carried out under enforceable orders; in large part they are not so. The horrible stories of these diaries are rarely told with any mark of shame or even of reluctance. Generally callous, a few show something like zest. So with the shooting at drowning sailors, the general looting of private property; could any more central authority contrive to get all these things done by men who found the business abhorrent, all or most of them? Taking the whole record, it is preposterous to suppose so. The free utterances of the German press and people, those positive avowals that no government could force, convict them of much. What, they say, if an enemy town and its people were destroyed—is not the life of one German soldier worth more? This arrogance speaks through too many witnesses. That there are millions of "simple," kindly folk in the German empire does not alter the record of the German nation at war. Nor is there good reason to think that the leaders of the German people represent their character and their will worse than the leaders of other peoples represent theirs. It is true, the German Government is autocratic, but it is an autocracy strongly supported by the will of the people, and therefore powerful.

If this view of German responsibility is correct, it can need no justification of expediency or morals. If the Germans did not have many virtues they would not be such dangerous enemies; but chivalry or even decency in war is not conspicuous among them.

E. G.
Richmond, July 7, 1917.

Equal Rights in Wartime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mrs. Belmont's letter to THE TIMES on the White House pickets she uses the phrase the "claim of women, now of all times, to participate in the Government on equal terms with men." And yet the most notable feature of the present situation of women in our Government is that in the States where women vote the women do not stand "on equal terms with men," for they are not enlisting in the army and navy, nor are they being drafted into it. And, moreover, the suffragists do not demand that they shall be, and this war with its accompanying military draft has disclosed the fact that the suffragists are perfectly contented to stand on a different footing in government from the men.

It is for them to explain why, if our country is not a democracy because the women are not admitted to the franchise, it can be a democracy if they are admitted to the franchise only, and not to the army and navy. They may find that their sisters in Russia, who are said to be already training as soldiers in a regiment, with all the charms of cropped hair and goose step combined, will laugh at such an antiquated notion as this, and wonder that any progressive women, in their demand for freedom, ask only to participate in the franchise and not in all the functions of government on equal terms with the men.

H. O. MAGIE.
Elizabeth, N. J., July 11, 1917.

Wooden Ships After the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret that an editorial in today's TIMES misconceives the spirit of a telegram sent by me to Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board. My telegram called attention to post-war possibilities disadvantageous to our country, and was not intended as disapproval of the building of wooden ships per se. I did intend, however, to emphasize the doubtful wisdom of constructing these wooden ships, unless the nations we are now relieving should be willing, after the war, to relieve us of a fair proportion of this wooden wastage—not because of the great cost involved, but to maintain a reasonable parity in the character and kind of tonnage that shall represent the several nations when the war of blood is ended and the peaceful but relentless war of commerce is begun. This is a point that seems to have been overlooked by all of the papers that have discussed the question.

P. H. W. ROSS,
President National Marine League.
New York, July 11, 1917.

Punch Suggested "Sammies."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Credit where it is due. The following appeared in Punch for June 13:

> We shall want a name for the American "Tommies" when they come; but do not call them Yankees. They none of them like it.—Daily News.
>
> As a term of distinction and endearment Mr. Punch suggests "Sammies"—after their Uncle.

J. C.
Rowayton, Conn., July 7, 1917.

THE HARVEST.

When Prussian hail-fire licked up Belgium's face
With blazing tongues that made this planet shriek,
The feeble human ants that crawl the earth,
Weighed down by grains of sand upon their backs,
With insect vision sought The Infinite,
And questioned: "Why?"
Receiving no reply,
They cried aghast: "God sleeps!
For Teuton Might
Has cut the throat of Right!"

They little thought that every Belgian babe
Which vandal bayonet impaled,
And each deported sire enslaved in conquered land,
And each defenseless maid befouled by brutish Hun,
Would free ten thousand Moujik souls—
And so the chains of bondage
Would fall from Russia's race.

God knew His crop.
The cratered battlefields,
Which, fertilized with blood,
Were sown in death,
Have grown a harvest of *Democracy*.

HENRIETTA KENDRICK REEVES.

DENMARK'S SHARE IN FEEDING GERMANY.

The Usefulness to Our Enemies of the "Free Harbor"—U-Boat Careful Not to Sink Certain Danish Ships.

New York, July 10, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The startling announcement made in the press recently that Germany is obtaining from Holland and Scandinavia hundreds of thousands of tons of food annually, enough to supply its entire army, has caused a considerable stir. These "neutrals" are now squealing because of President Wilson's firm determination to put an end to the traffic which to them means an inexhaustible source of riches. Sweden, an official report tells us, has exported to Germany over 250,000 tons of pig iron in two years in addition to fully 200,000 tons of wood pulp for the manufacture of high explosives. Holland we know has exported foodstuffs such as bacon, eggs, butter, and vegetables in incalculable quantities, but I never read any mention being made of Denmark.

This little country is, however, one of the largest, if not the largest, supplier of food to Germany, thanks chiefly to her Free Harbor, which is a sort of bonding warehouse for goods in transit. Hundreds of thousands of tons of fat, lard, bacon, meat, cocoa, and coffee are consigned to the Free Harbor, ostensibly for re-exportation to neutral countries and even Russia, but directly or indirectly nearly the whole of it falls into German hands. Denmark declines responsibility, for this harbor is free, and every nation has a free access and is at liberty to make purchases ex custom duties. The goods landed there are not considered landed in Denmark, and if the stuff is allowed to get there can one expect poor little Denmark to stand in Germany's way? Figures quoted in the Chamber of Deputies two months ago by M. Tardieu, now head of the French mission in this country, show that the export of dairy produce from Holland to Germany has jumped from 82,000 tons in 1914 to 362,000 tons in 1916. Scandinavia has increased her imports in the following percentage: Oil, 104 per cent.; nitrates, 111 per cent.; cocoa, 205 per cent.; coffee, 312 per cent. Holland and Denmark alone exported 116,000 tons of meat to Germany in 1916. As a German soldier's ration is 250 grams, these countries have supplied 400,000,000 rations!

Official statistics show that for Denmark alone the import of cocoa has been over 50,000 tons since the beginning of the war, while the yearly home consumption is only 1,600 tons. In addition to being a valuable article of food, the German chemist can extract from cocoa about 50 per cent. of fat used in the making of explosives. This country alone sent to Denmark 10,000,000 pounds of cocoa in 1916. The following represent a few essential articles of food exported from the United States to Denmark in the year following the declaration of war as compared with the year that preceded it:

	Pounds. 1913.	Pounds. 1915.
Bacon	33,482	29,058,089
Lard	1,811,961	72,057,217
Oleo oil	4,972,834	13,459,913
Other meat prod'cts	3,307,802	19,440,439
Feeding stuff for cattle:		
Cottonseed cake	429,490,872	1,067,161,664
Linseed	60,500	157,552,771

One extraordinary fact is to be noticed in connection with the overseas carriage of these goods. The ships of the big Danish Shipping Company plying between this country and Copenhagen have been immune from submarine attacks, but the Norwegians and Swedes, who are less under German domination, have lost ship after ship. Furthermore, Denmark is exporting its own produce at the risk of starving itself at home. Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, margarine, fresh meat, fish, a very large percentage of which used to be sent to the United Kingdom, are now going southward. Cattle are steadily sent to Germany at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 head a week since the beginning of the war. These cattle are fattened on fodder, every pound of which is imported from abroad. If the blockade was effectual Denmark could not continue to provide the German Army with food and clothing, and the munition factories with material to make explosives. A special train, called the "milk train," leaves Copenhagen every morning for Berlin. Fish has been exported in such enormous quantities that, according to recent report from Berlin, the Danes have been asked to stop for the present the export of fresh fish. Eggs are exported by the hundreds of millions to Germany. All horses available for military use have been taken away from farmers and replaced by Danish stock. Last year Denmark allowed German remount officers to come and pick up 10,000 of the very best horses for their artillery.

Uncle Sam owes it to the mothers of the hundreds of thousands of young men who will soon be on their way to France to see that he is no longer going to feed the German brute. Great Britain has been endeavoring to starve Germany into subjection by the system of rationing and agreements with neutral traders, and granting of licenses, and has hopelessly failed. Do not let America make the same mistake. A strict embargo must be declared on all foodstuffs and raw material to countries adjacent to Germany. The North Sea must be locked up. The neutral will protest, but it is up to him to see that his people consume their own foodstuff instead of sending it across the border.

A RESIDENT OF TWO YEARS IN DENMARK.

A GERMAN INFLUENCE.

The American Spirit Found Only in the Language of the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES entitled "How Patriotic is the German-American Press?" shows clearly to any thinking individual that the German-American press is unpatriotic and un-American, and one of those "agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government" referred to in the President's Flag Day address. However, the thinking individual must long ago have arrived at this conclusion, basing his conviction on an abundance of evidence, aside from the convincing information presented in the above-mentioned article.

Especially is this fact strikingly obvious to any one who has any conception of the potent psychological relation between thought and language. Any experienced linguist appreciates and understands the strength of this relation, and realizes that it is absolutely impossible for a student to *think* in a language before he has absorbed intuitively some part of the *spirit* of that language and inhaled to some degree the atmosphere surrounding the nationality which speaks it. Also, it is an indisputable fact that the ideals and institutions of a people are best explained in the language of that people. What book on the present war written in France comes to us without some French expression in every chapter? The key to the character and thought of a people is the language of that people. It is no accident that the majority of persons who speak the polite French are gentle and courteous; nor that those speaking the elastic and adaptable English are progressive and businesslike. Every people is continuously inserting into its language words representing its own peculiar way of living and thinking, and such words are not usually translatable into other languages. Any foreigner has just about as much chance of absorbing and comprehending American thought and ideals by reading one of our foreign language papers as has a Spaniard from Madrid of understanding American ragtime music by reading a description of it in Las Novedades and never hearing it.

Bearing the above facts in mind, let us ask ourselves just what part the German language papers play in the game of building up a unified America on the principles laid down by Washington and Jefferson—principles that are breathed today by the really patriotic periodicals of our great Republic. How many newly made citizens of the United States have been inspired by reading the columns of the German language papers to enlist in the American Army so as to fight to "make the world safe for democracy"? How many Liberty bonds could be sold through the agency of a paper which insinuates that all Americans are not as patriotic as they seem, and states that "not all of the people engaged in the campaign of placing the Liberty bonds gave their services free"?

Again, let us consider what is the function, or supposed function, of the foreign language papers in this country. We know that it is useless to talk to a person in terms he does not understand, (*comprehend* is a nicer word here;) but our writers in France give us occasional French terms which are not translatable into English and chance our grasping their true meaning rather than make a useless array of English words in an effort to explain the approximate meaning of the French term. This is why the word "camouflage" has crept into all papers and books on the war.

This argument—that we should speak to the immigrant in terms he understands—has often been used by the promoters of foreign language papers and societies, it being one of their tenets that an immigrant can best be instructed in his duties as an American and be made into a better American citizen by a so-called translation into his own language of such articles expounding American thought as he supposedly needs. But if you will notice carefully, the argument used by the foreign-language-paper-and-society advocate and that set forth in this article are diametrically opposed. The former holds that the immigrant must understand the *words* describing American activities, while the latter holds that if he is to be made into a better American citizen by what he reads he must catch the *spirit* of the American things he reads about, that he must grasp the *thought*, that he must comprehend the *soul* of the thing, and, furthermore, that the immigrant does catch, grasp, and comprehend more of the real significance of the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, President Wilson's war message, or any other document expressing American ideals, if he will read it in English rather than in German, whether he understand every word of it or not. There is no room for doubt that the reading of the foreign language paper does not make a better citizen of the immigrant, and that it actually has a nullifying effect in aiding America in the colossal task of unifying and Americanizing the newcomers to our shores.

A TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES.
Gadsden, Ala., June 28, 1917.

How the South Goes to War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of July 6 a communication replying to a criticism of the women of the South on their attitude toward the world war, which appeared in a previous issue of your paper. I did not see the criticism in question, but I gather from this article that your correspondent, hailing from the South, charged: "That he found the Southern women not only ignorant as to the causes of the war, but resentful of the fact that we are engaged in it at all."

I have lived all my life in the South. Was old enough when the civil war broke out to remember the stirring events of those days. Our people entered that struggle like children going to a May-day picnic. Those who were fortunate enough to return found ruin and poverty everywhere. There was hardly a home in which there was not one or more vacant seats. The South was crushed and kept down for many years. We are now just fully recovering from the results of that terrible conflict. I am not complaining. These were the inevitable results of such a war. But with these things fresh in the memory of the people of the South is it strange that there is no fervid oratory, no brass band exhibitions of patriotism among our people?

But is the indictment brought against our women well founded? It is hard to conceive of a more unjust and cruel criticism, in view of the facts in the case. Our women, without a murmur, are giving their husbands and boys and time to the great cause of liberty as freely as they did to the war of the '60s. They are fully posted on the causes of the war and understand that the liberty and peace of the world are at stake, and they, with those dearest to them, are ready to make the supreme sacrifice. But they realize, as no other women in this country do, the magnitude of the sacrifice they are called upon to make, and hence the absence of that fervor, excitement, and outward show of patriotism which are common in times like these, and which pass by the unthinking as evidence of true patriotism.

Neither our women nor men are shouting, but they have their hearts and their boys in this war, and there will be no drawing back, until German autocracy is forever ended.

JAMES W. JOHNSON.
Marion, S. C., July 9, 1917.

Tests for Aviators' Nerves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer in THE NEW

CAROL HARRIMAN IS A BRIDE AT ARDEN

Daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman Wed to Richard Penn Smith of Philadelphia.

40 AT CHURCH CEREMONY

Bridegroom, Son of Banker, Expects to Join Army Soon—Honeymoon on Idaho Ranch.

Miss Carol A. Harriman, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, was married at noon yesterday to Richard Penn Smith, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Smith of Philadelphia, in St. John's Episcopal Church at Arden, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. J. Holmes McGuinnes of Chester, N. Y., officiated.

The little church was decorated with roses from the Harriman conservatory. When the wedding party started from Arden House, the home of the bride, it was raining heavily, but the shower was soon over, and the sun shone on the couple as they returned to the house for the breakfast and reception.

W. Averell Harriman gave his sister in marriage. She wore a gown of cream-white satin and duchesse lace, and her veil of lace was caught up with a coronet of diamonds.

Miss Kitty Penn Smith, a sister of the bridegroom, was the bride's only attendant. She was frocked in pale blue chiffon, topped with a large hat of brown tulle. Henry N. Tucker served as best man.

The guests at the church numbered about forty, including near relatives and intimate friends of the couple. Many guests came for the reception on special cars from New York and Philadelphia. The music was furnished by the orchestra from the Ritz-Carlton in Philadelphia.

Mr. Smith and his bride will spend their honeymoon on Mrs. Harriman's ranch in Idaho. He expects to join the army soon, and would have done so before this but for the fact that his arm was broken recently in the hunting field. One of the bride's brothers, E. Roland H. Harriman, is a First Lieutenant in the army, and appeared in his uniform at the wedding.

There was widespread interest when the young couple's engagement was announced in June. The bride is the youngest daughter of the famous railroad man. Her sisters are Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey and Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry. She has been active in society since her début in 1909 and keenly interested in outdoor sports.

Mr. Smith's father is a prominent banker of Philadelphia, connected with the firm of Cassatt & Co. of that city, and is President of the Chester Valley Hunt.

MRS. PAUL A. SORG WEDS.

Widow Marries Reginald W. Brixey at Her Country Home.

Mrs. Grace Aull Sorg, widow of Paul A. Sorg of this city, was married yesterday at noon to Reginald W. Brixey of Seymour, Conn. and this city. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, an uncle of the bride, at her country home, Bide-A-Bit, Lakewood, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Mr. Brixey was for years a close friend of Mr. Sorg, widely known as an owner and exhibitor of show horses, and his marriage to Mrs. Sorg did not come as a surprise to their friends.

Only members of the immediate families attended the ceremony. The bride was unattended. Austin Day Brixey acted as best man.

The bride is the daughter of William F. Aull of Wayne, Penn., and inherited a large fortune at the death of her first husband in the Spring of 1913, who was only 34 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Brixey is a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, class of 1903, and is a member of the University, Yale, and Knollwood Country Clubs.

After Aug. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Brixey will be at home at Lakewood. During the Winter they will reside at 45 East Sixty-first Street, this city.

Miss Van Pelt Weds W. W. Schwab.

The marriage of Miss Marie A. Van Pelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Van Pelt of 349 Convent Avenue, to William Waters Schwab, son of the late L. D. Schwab and Mrs. Schwab of this city, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes. The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Miss Florence T. Van Pelt, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Edward Suau was the best man. The ushers were Franklin Roderick Fielding, Arthur Walter Greef, William J. Norton, and William Douglas Rigney.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Schwab, who is a member of the First Field Hospital, has been ordered to report next Monday, the couple will take only a short honeymoon trip.

Miss Saltus to Wed J. T. Munds.

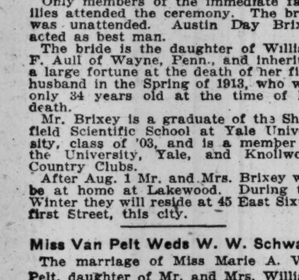
The marriage of Miss Elsie W. Saltus, a niece of Miss Josephine C. Smith of this city, and J. Theus Munds of 470 Park Avenue, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Dickson Munds, will be celebrated in this city next October. Miss Saltus was a débutante of last season, and her engagement to Mr. Munds was announced in May. She is at her camp at Loon Lake, N. Y.

Engagements.

Bayard U. Livingston of Albany announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Louisa Morris Livingston, to George N. Bright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Bright of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Bright is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Class of '13, and spent eight months last year as a Lieutenant in the Minnesota National Guard at the Mexican border. No date has been set for the wedding.

Samuel A. Beardsley of East Hampton, L. I., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Louise Adams, to Robert F. Kernan of Quebec, Canada, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Kernan of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Kernan is a graduate of Harvard, Class of '08, and was one of Harvard's noted athletes.

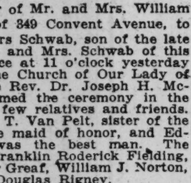
Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St
"Greatest" Men's Furnishing Store



Needfuls for Vacation
Very Low Prices

Madras Shirts, 98c
Silk Shirts, $2.98
Neat Colorings
with Soft Cuffs.
Khaki Trousers $1.25
Duck Trousers, $1 & $1.50
White Flannel $3.65

Wool Bathing Suits
$3.50
Black, Blue, Fancy.



Straw Hats
Reduced

Sennits, 95c
Mackinaws, $1.25
Were $1.49 & $1.90

Corresponding reductions up to the finest $2.90 & $3.40 Hats.

Outing Hats & Caps, 50c, 95c
In Silk, Duck, Tweed, Mohair, Etc.

Safe Milk
for
Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.
For infants, invalids and growing children.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.
Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.
More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc.
Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

ACTRESS MARRIES SON OF EARL OF LICHFIELD

Miss Louise Van Wagenen, Smith Graduate, Weds William Anson, Texas Ranch Owner.

The marriage of William Anson, a son of the second Earl of Lichfield, and brother of the third Earl, now an American citizen, and Miss Louise Van Wagenen, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Van Wagenen of 144 East Thirty-sixth Street, this city, was celebrated at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the little chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges. Oak leaves and other foliage screened the chapel from the body of the church and the windows were covered with the leaves mingled with clusters of pink rambler roses.

Miss Van Wagenen walked with her uncle, Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour, who gave her in marriage. She was robed in white chiffon, the long gown touched the floor and hung on straight mediaeval lines barred across the front and back with delicate embroidery, and the long wide chiffon sleeves came to the hands and then fell free. She wore a slender diamond and platinum chain from which a jeweled pendant dropped. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Mrs. James T. Terry, a sister of the bride, was her matron of honor and only attendant. There were no ushers and Frederic Potts Moore was Mr. Anson's best man. A small reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Evans, 11 East Forty-fifth Street.

Mr. Anson is the owner of a large ranch near San Angelo, Texas, where he and his bride will make their home. Mr. Anson is a younger brother of the Hon. Alfred Anson, who married Mrs. Emery, widow of J. J. Emery of this city, and of the Hon. Francis Anson, who married a Miss Cleveland, and whose home is in London. He is also a brother of Lady Streatfield, Lady Rawson, Lady Ryder and the Countess of Lovelace. He has made his home in the United States for about twenty years and several years ago became a citizen. He spends part of his time in this city.

Mrs. Anson, who is a member of an old New York State family, was graduated from Smith College, where she played leading parts in the college plays and became noted for ability as an amateur actress. She was graduated from Smith College in 1911 and then studied for the stage. She first appeared with Margaret Anglin in "Lady Windermere's Fan," and the next year she played with Cyril Maude in "Grumpy" and remained with him until the company stopped playing recently in California, Mr. Maude going to Australia.

The engagement was announced in June.

Lieut. E. R. Philbin Marries Today.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Woodward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Woodward of Middletown, Ohio, and Ewing Reginald Philbin, son of Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin and Mrs. Philbin of this city, will take place at noon today in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral. As Mr. Philbin is a Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., the wedding has been hastened owing to the mobilization of the National Guard.

Only the immediate families are to attend, and the Rev. Father McQuade is to officiate. Miss Woodward has been visiting the aunt of her fiancé, Mrs. F. Harold Brown. Her engagement to Mr. Philbin was announced in May.

Entertains Fort Hamilton Soldiers.

The soldiers at Fort Hamilton were entertained last night by a recital and concert. Assisted by the Fifteenth Coast Artillery Band, Miss Louise Alice Williams of Georgia told cabin stories and sang plantation melodies. Last Summer Miss Williams entertained the officers and men of the Atlantic fleet at Newport. The patronesses for the affair last evening included Mrs. William C. Rafferty, Mrs. F. D. Webster, Mrs. J. W. C. Abbott, Mrs. F. H Adams, Mrs R. R. Williams, Mrs. R. C. Kirtland, Mrs. C. B. Myer, and Mrs. A. B. Sloan.

Hess-Steiner Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 11.—The marriage of Miss Eleanor Rose Steiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Steiner, 52 West Seventieth Street, New York, and Monroe Hess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Hess, also of New York, was solemnized here this afternoon at the Summer home of Mrs. J. E. Helmerding-er. The Rev. Samuel Schulman of New York officiated.

After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Hess left for a trip to Maine.

Smith-Harper Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 11.—The engagement of Miss Adele Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Birdsall Smith of Caldwell, to Benton Harper of Montclair has been announced. Miss Smith is a graduate of Wellesley College, and is now attending the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science. Mr. Harper is with a banking house in New York.

A Son in A. C. Vandiver's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Aimuth C. Vandiver of 1 West Sixty-fourth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son last evening at their home. Mr. Vandiver was formerly a law partner of Governor Whitman, and is now a member of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver of 37 Wall Street. The child will be named Wellington Vandiver. Their first son was born two years ago on July 9.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of Those Sailing Recently for European Ports.

Among the passengers sailing recently for a French port were:

R. G. Adams, Miss Katherine Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Archer, Mrs. M. E. Brenner, Mrs. Boylston Beal, Miss Elizabeth L. Beal, Miss Kate Bonner, J. Peter Battles, Malvin T. M. Bothwell, Charles L. Brown, Ralph C. Brown, B. R. Baldwin, Mrs. M. E. Brenner, Miss Kate Bonner, Charles M. Brownell, Miss Ruth L. Carroll, Dr. and Mrs. William E. Clark, Alexander H. Campbell, Kenneth M. Clement, Miss E. Clements, Mrs. Ellen W. Duryea, John H. Duval, Miss Louise Dinning, Mrs. Juanita Ebbsmith, Miss M. Eddy, Samuel C. Duval, Miss Helen S. Dickinson, Miss V. D. Forrest, Stewart Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Farrand, Homer Folks, Miss Gertrude Folks, Countess des Garets, Miss B. W. Griffith, John Harrington, W. T. Hollingsworth, Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, William C. Hickey, G. Leslie Johnson, Gordon E. Howland, Miss Annie H. Kerr, Norman N. Kennedy, J. W. King, R. H. Lloyd, Cyrus P. Lee, Mrs. S. I. Minturn, William B. Olmstead, John W. Root, Mrs. J. R. Slattery, William J. Thomas, Whitney Warren, Jr., James B. Regan, Jr.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for a British port were:

Captain J. S. Beatty, Dr. John Brown, Jr., Thomas A. Clear, Dr. John Christian, C. D. Cochrane, E. Collymore, A. Dickens, E. A. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Falk, F. T. Garratt, Wilfred W. Gibson, C. T. Green, Edward R. Hunt, Miss A. E. Hawkes, Sir Hercules Haynche, Bart., Mrs. Duncan Mc-Neill, the Rev. Ray Irving Murray, Dr. J. Fraser Orr, M. D. Peterson, H. Graham Richards, Cyrus Robinson, W. H. Stewart, Dr. H. M. Torey, C. A. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Wiggnins, and A. H. Wrightson.

Among the passengers arriving recently from a British port were:

Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Blackett, Walter H. Butler, F. T. Congdon, A. Dugrey, Miss Helen Williams, Prince Dimitry Galitsine, Frank Hodson, Claud G. Johnson, F. H. Keith, A. J. Mitchell, R. A. Quail, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. D. Perry, H. H. Paynter, W. L. Roche, Dr. T. W. Salmon, Edmund G. Sprague, Miss G. Ivy Sanders, W. R. Wright, and C. B. Westrope.

MUST FIGHT AS ONE TO DEFEAT GERMANY

French High Commissioner Pleads for Co-ordination of All Forces of All Allies.

WAR DISCIPLINE OUR NEED

Warns That America's Aid to Nations Must Be Given Where It Will Count Most for Victory.

André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, said at a luncheon given in his honor by the Franco-American Society at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday, that it was the high duty of the Government of this country to assure the armies of our allies the same food and war supply prices as those for the American Army. He said further that the "equitable fixation" of food and munition prices was a duty this Government owed, not only this country, but those engaged with us in the war against Germany.

M. Tardieu also warned the United States against profligacy in offering material assistance in other countries. He urged that our help be given where most needed, and for the accomplishment of this end he proposed the formation in Europe, as near the front as possible, of an interallied committee to centralize all the demands of the Allies, "to study and control them and to submit them to you, grouped according to their urgency in relation to military operations, on behalf of all the Allies."

The High Commissioner began his address by giving thanks for the enthusiastic support he said he had received here since he began his work in the United States. He thanked the Committee "France-Amerique" for the hearty welcome given to the head of the French War Mission. He said that inasmuch as his task in this country was practical he would refrain from reference to the sentimental ties binding France and the United States, and would speak with frankness of the tasks devolving upon the two countries in their struggle for the attainment of a common ideal. He spoke at first in English, broken, and then said:

"And you will pardon me, after greeting you in your own language, with which I am sorry I am not more familiar, if I address you in French on the subject of the mission which I am fulfilling over here, the success of which interests to such an extent the great cause which we are all serving."

Must Co-ordinate for Victory.

This war, M. Tardieu said, not only requires from the soldiers total abnegation, even to the sacrifice of their lives, but it also requires from the Governments and those who represent them an immense effort in method and co-ordination. He expressed appreciation for the efforts of President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet for the energetic conduct of the war. The incomparable heroism of the soldiers, he said, would be fruitless if the Governments should fail to supply the instrument of victory. This instrument, he added, would be furnished through the adjustment and co-ordination of the financial, industrial, and military powers of the nations.

"For the United States, he said, there needs to be a reform in your public life, not by any means a change in ideal, but a change in method. Your formidable industrial and financial power has been set in motion. The time has come to adjust it to the necessities of the hour by imposing on that power a war discipline."

The German press prophesied, he said, that "the hour is approaching when the needs of Europe and those of the United States will clash, when the differences in prices, the conflict in orders, the dispute for factories will destroy the hopes arising out of the declaration of war."

To set at naught "the insolent hope of our enemies," M. Tardieu said, the United States must organize its own resources without ceasing to supply its allies.

"This problem is difficult," he said, "but it is not insoluble for a nation of decision and realization such as yours. That solution calls for the concentration of the whole of your financial, economic, and human resources in the hands of the Government.

"The Congress has voted the conscription of men. It remains to organize the conscription of material means. To that end two conditions must be fulfilled, a thorough knowledge of those means and an equitable fixation of prices, insuring to the allied armies the same treatment in America as to the American Army itself, because we are now one common army fighting in a common cause.

Must Discipline Our Means.

"The great duty of the United States at the present moment is to put on the same footing all those who are fighting for the same cause. Since you have been in this war," he continued, "you have been beset with isolated financial, industrial and military requests by each of the powers of the Entente. You gave them a generous answer, but you are beginning to realize that if your assistance should be indefinitely solicited in the same manner your immense resources would not be sufficient to comply with requests when ill-regulated.

"You are compelled to say yes to some, no to others, to consider the needs in order of urgency of the solicitations which reach you. We must put an end to confusion. We are entitled to ask you to discipline your means with a view to victory, but also, with a view to victory, you are entitled to ask us to discipline our needs.

"For that purpose, there is clearly one method—that is to create in Europe as near the front as possible an interallied committee to centralize all the demands, study and control them, and to submit them to you on behalf of all the Allies, grouped according to their urgency in relation to military operations.

"The one vital thing is to win the war. Discipline of the American resources upon the basis of the common interest, discipline of the European needs upon the basis of the same interest—such is the aim and such is the duty. The aim must be attained, the duty must be fulfilled.

"Such is, freed from innumerable details, the task which I have undertaken—such is the task for which I shall need all your assistance."

M. Tardieu concluded by offering a toast to "The Armies of France and of the United States, united today in the same effort, united tomorrow in the same victory."

M. Tardieu was welcomed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the France-America Society, who in offering a toast to the spirit of democracy, called attention to reports in the morning newspapers of dissension in Germany. "After three years of illusion," he said, "the people of the German empire are beginning to understand that war has shown that civilization cannot exist half Teuton and half free."

A Notable Assemblage.

Among those attending the luncheon were J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, August Belmont, E. H. Gary, Jacob H. Schiff, Franklin Q. Brown, Frederic R. Coudert, Henry Clews, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, the Marquis of Aberdeen, James M. Beck, Edward Dean Adams, Robert Adamson, C. F. Ahlstrom, Charles B. Alexander, General Daniel Appleton, Philip G. Bartlett, U. N. Bethel, George Blumenthal, Gustave J. Blumenthal, George W. Burleigh, Dr. Alexis Carrel, William R. Chadbourne, Julius Chambers, Lewis L. Clarke, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Morris Cazenave, Paul Dana, Charles Stewart Davison, Baron de Neufflize, Marquis de Polignac, Frederick C. Farnsworth, Dr. John H. Finley, Joseph H. Freedlander, James W. Gerard, Henry A. Gildersleeve, William D. Guthrie, Cass Gilbert, Colonel William Hayward, Myron T. Herrick, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Frederic L. Hine, Lucien Jouvaind, Dr. George F. Kunz, Stephanne Lausanne, Maurice Leon, Gaston Liebert, Dr. William T. Manning, Charles R. Miller, George McAneny, William Church Osborn, Mikhael M. Oustinoff, George Foster Peabody, William A. Prendergast, Major Georges Haven Putnam, George A. Plympton, Charles H. Sabin, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles H. Sherrill, R. A. C. Smith, Charles Steele, Oscar S. Straus, General Vignal, George W. Wickersham, William R. Willcox, Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, and F. C. Zabriskie.

A reception in honor of Daniel Blumenthal, formerly Mayor of Colmar, Alsace, and an ex-Deputy of the Reichstag, who is here on an important mission for the French Government, will be given by French and Franco-American societies on Saturday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel will precede the reception. Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, will preside and make an address of welcome. Bishop Darlington will also speak.

REFUSE TO STOP PICKETING.

Washington Suffragists Disregard Protest of New York Women.

While the Washington pickets were planning a continuance of their work at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which represents the conservative elements of the suffragists, were in Washington, where they went earlier in the day to make a personal protest to Miss Alice Paul, founder of the Congressional Union, now known as the Woman's Party, against the activities of the pickets. They took with them a written protest from Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. Miss Alice Paul being ill and in a sanitarium, they saw Miss Anne Martin and other members of the Board of the Woman's Party. These Mrs. Laidlaw said late last night on her return from Washington, persisted that they were within their legal rights, and would continue.

"We put it up to them," said Mrs. Laidlaw, "that they were doing something in the nature of joy riding, rocking the suffrage boat in a way which might handicap our work, and to leave nothing undone in pushing our work in New York State we had come to them. The little group of suffragists in Washington have thrown all political adroitness to the winds and have gone out of their way to seek noisy and irritating methods by which to voice their grievances.

"The Woman's Party does not stop to ask what will be the effect upon the Government from its self-indulgence or upon the self-sacrificing work of the suffragists the country over, especially those suffragists who are patiently handling the difficult technical campaign like that in New York State. It seems that the Government and the organized suffragists, equally outraged by inconsiderate treatment, should join hands. Our grievances against the little group of outlaws and those of the Government are identical.

"There was never a more uncompromising fight in the world than that of the English ultra militants against the Government which had deceived and betrayed them in a way that is unparalleled in the history of suffrage in this country, and yet when war was declared the English militants declared an absolute truce. If Miss Paul and her adherents have been willing to disregard the political differences of the two countries and transplants here the forcible English militant methods, does it not seem that they should follow the lines of the English militants in war time?"

WHITE HOUSE PICKETS HERE

Collect Several Hundred Dollars and Get Three Volunteers.

Several hundred dollars in money and three volunteers for picket duty were the toll obtained by the recently arrested White House pickets of the Woman's Party, who told their story in the ball room of the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon, and announced that they would begin picketing again on Saturday. Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe presided and Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Mrs. Francis Greene, Miss Joy Young, who was so slender and young that she would have been excused from prison service except for her insistance upon it, were the imprisoned pickets who told their stories. Miss Vida MilhoHand sang "jail songs" that she had sung in the prison—"Kitty Malone," and "Woman's Right to Liberty," to the tune of the "Marseillaise."

There was not a large audience, owing to the lateness of the season and the short notice at which the meeting was arranged. Several men were present, including Miss Milholand's father, John E. Milholand, a young man, known as "Mr. Blossom," contributed $10 for the continued work of the pickets in Washington.

A resolution was passed unanimously expressing sympathy with the pickets and protesting at their arrest, and saying that the world could not be "made safe for democracy" until the women were enfranchised. On a second motion it was voted to send a copy to the President, asking him to end the trouble by securing the passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer was present and sat on the platform for a short time. A representative of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was present.

SAYS MONEY IS NOT ALL.

Success When You Learn That, Wanamaker Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The full flood of success will not arrive to any business man until he learns there are other compensations in life than money, John Wanamaker said today in a birthday interview. Mr. Wanamaker, who is 79, received a huge silk American flag from employes in his New York store and a floral piece from those in the Philadelphia establishment. Here are a few Wanamakerisms he promulgated:

"It is a great thing to show people how to work and teach them to love it."

"More people have blind minds about business than there are people with blind eyes."

"There is no better school for learning the world, its people, customs, and financial methods, than the mercantile."

"To give the people greater conveniences and actual satisfaction has been my business motto for half a century."

"When people begin to find out that 'honesty is the best policy' is a maxim too narrow to build a life upon, and when they get down to the fact that principles are essential for safe foundations, they will not justify practices that consider only the ways that yield the quickest and largest returns in dollars and cents."

"What of the times and business conditions?" he was asked.

"There is no need to be concerned about the times and general business if manufacturers and storekeepers will stop nursing forebodings and raising alarms," he replied.

APPEALS FOR FIRE HORSES.

Head of Bide-A-Wee Home Would Save Some About to be Sold.

An appeal to lovers of animals to save the fire horses soon to be sold at the block from the ignominy of heavy draft labor was made yesterday by Mrs. Harry Ulysees Kibbe, President of the Bide-A-Wee Home. Mrs. Kibbe was led to take this step as a result of the following notice which was issued from Fire Headquarters:

A number of horses of this department will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder by Hyams & Hamburger at the Fire Department stables, Bolivar and Edwards Streets, Borough of Brooklyn, on July 13, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The horses may be seen at any time before the day of sale at the stables above mentioned.

JOHN R. KEEFE,
Chief of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

"The department plans to sell all of the fire horses in the city within the next eighteen months," Mrs. Kibbe said last night. "It seems a crime that noble horses which havev been the means of saving life and property for many years should sufer such a fate, now that they are of no further use to the city. We received a very pathetic letter from Charles Decker, who drove Horse No. 328. He begged us to do something to save this animal from getting into bad hands. The Bide-A-Wee Home will purchase the horse, and we are hoping that the example will be followed by other public-spirited citizens and organizations."

Mrs. Kibbe said that it was possible for the animals to be turned over to one of the city departments or to the S. P. C. A. She declared that the fire horses should be pensioned by the city.

NO COAL VERDICT, JURY IS LOCKED UP

Evidence Against Operators Discussed for Seven Hours Without Agreement.

'UNFAIR,' DEFENSE PLEADS

Government Charged with Withholding Prices—Judge Explains 'Restraint' Under Sherman Law.

The jury in the trial of the smokeless coal operators, charged in the Federal District Court with violation of the Sherman law, retired at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 11:10 o'clock last night were locked up until this morning, having failed to reach a verdict.

The day's proceedings began with John B. Stanchfield resuming his summing up for the defense. He complained because the Government had failed to offer testimony, which had been in its possession since last January, showing the prices at which coal was sold by the defendants. It was left to the defense, he said, to put these facts in the record. He recited figures showing that in two years the defendants sold 17,485,000 tons under the price which the Government alleged was agreed upon and 3,334,000 above the price, and only 10,000,000 at the price stated in the circulars.

"They sold," said Mr. Stanchfield, "in accordance with their judgment, conferring upon their selling agents the discretion to meet competition and dispose of the coal upon any terms they could obtain." Mr. Stanchfield protested against the introduction of bunker coal prices into the testimony because "it was ridiculous to even assume that the United States ever dreamed of preventing American coal dealers from charging what they pleased to foreign ship owners."

Isaac R. Oeland, for the Government, asked the jury for a verdict of guilty because the defendants had combined to increase the price of coal. He said that of course there was no agreement, but that those who met in the Waldorf could leave their meeting room and go out into the corridors and exchange winks which would be understood.

"They boast here," he said, "of having sold coal below the spot cash price, but they haven't told you that when their contracts in 1915 and 1916 called for $1.25 spot coal was $1.05, and they did not lower their prices."

Mr. Oeland was sure that a verdict of acquittal would encourage anthracite producers to combine and raise their prices. He said that the power of the defendants was so great that they were able to bring into court Governors, United States Senators, and other prominent men to speak for them.

In charging the jury Judge Grubb explained that the Sherman law meant any undue or unreasonable restraint. While the prosecution charged that the combination was continuously in force for the three years preceding March 11, 1917, it was not necessary to prove that the combination was in active existence every day during this period. He said that to find the defendants guilty they must be shown to have entered into an understanding, expressed or implied, to maintain a certain price.

"If some of these men," he explained, "were present at the meetings where prices wer ediscussed, but that they said or did nothing it is for you to decide whether there was acquiescence on their part in any of the alleged price fixing."

The jury was told that the writer of a letter telling of an agreement to fix prices involved no one but the writer. He said that if the price of coal was less than that mentioned in the circulars were the imprisoned pickets who told their stories. Miss Vida MilhoHand sang "jail songs" that she had sung in the prison—"Kitty Malone," and "Woman's Right to Liberty," to the tune of the "Marseillaise."

There was not a large audience, owing to the lateness of the season and the short notice at which the meeting was arranged. Several men were present, including Miss Milholand's father, John E. Milholand, a young man, known as "Mr. Blossom," contributed $10 for the continued work of the pickets in Washington.

A resolution was passed unanimously expressing sympathy with the pickets and protesting at their arrest, and saying that the world could not be "made safe for democracy" until the women were enfranchised. On a second motion it was voted to send a copy to the President, asking him to end the trouble by securing the passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer was present and sat on the platform for a short time. A representative of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was present.

SAYS MONEY IS NOT ALL.

Success When You Learn That, Wanamaker Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The full flood of success will not arrive to any business man until he learns there are other compensations in life than money, John Wanamaker said today in a birthday interview. Mr. Wanamaker, who is 79, received a huge silk American flag from employes in his New York store and a floral piece from those in the Philadelphia establishment. Here are a few Wanamakerisms he promulgated:

"It is a great thing to show people how to work and teach them to love it."

"More people have blind minds about business than there are people with blind eyes."

"There is no better school for learning the world, its people, customs, and financial methods, than the mercantile."

"To give the people greater conveniences and actual satisfaction has been my business motto for half a century."

"When people begin to find out that 'honesty is the best policy' is a maxim too narrow to build a life upon, and when they get down to the fact that principles are essential for safe foundations, they will not justify practices that consider only the ways that yield the quickest and largest returns in dollars and cents."

"What of the times and business conditions?" he was asked.

"There is no need to be concerned about the times and general business if manufacturers and storekeepers will stop nursing forebodings and raising alarms," he replied.

APPEALS FOR FIRE HORSES.

Head of Bide-A-Wee Home Would Save Some About to be Sold.

An appeal to lovers of animals to save the fire horses soon to be sold at the block from the ignominy of heavy draft labor was made yesterday by Mrs. Harry Ulysees Kibbe, President of the Bide-A-Wee Home. Mrs. Kibbe was led to take this step as a result of the following notice which was issued from Fire Headquarters:

A number of horses of this department will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder by Hyams & Hamburger at the Fire Department stables, Bolivar and Edwards Streets, Borough of Brooklyn, on July 13, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The horses may be seen at any time before the day of sale at the stables above mentioned.

JOHN R. KEEFE,
Chief of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

"The department plans to sell all of the fire horses in the city within the next eighteen months," Mrs. Kibbe said last night. "It seems a crime that noble horses which havev been the means of saving life and property for many years should sufer such a fate, now that they are of no further use to the city. We received a very pathetic letter from Charles Decker, who drove Horse No. 328. He begged us to do something to save this animal from getting into bad hands. The Bide-A-Wee Home will purchase the horse, and we are hoping that the example will be followed by other public-spirited citizens and organizations."

Mrs. Kibbe said that it was possible for the animals to be turned over to one of the city departments or to the S. P. C. A. She declared that the fire horses should be pensioned by the city.

SEE PERIL IN CHILD LABOR.

Committees Unite In Warning Against War Emergency Laws.

The National Child Labor Committee and the Federal Council of Churches united in the issue yesterday of a warning to legislatures and the public against the hasty action taken in some States to bring young children into the work of farms and mills. It is said in the statement that Connecticut, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Vermont lost no time in repealing or suspending the operation of child labor laws, and that other States have, through commissions, modified the laws in the interest of farmers, canners of fruit, and factories, and adds that New York was only saved from a similar mistake through the action of Governor Whitman.

The Committee and the Council recite at length the course followed in England when the war came, how it has worked with terrible effect, and how now the English authorities are bending all efforts to undo the wrong.

"The same record will be made in America," the statement says, "unless we insist that child welfare laws be maintained. The makers of munitions will urge the necessity of working children longer hours in order to fill their contracts. These demands must be refused. Canners will ask exemptions. So will farmers. School hours will be cut in the interest of war work. There are likely to be efforts to evade child laws in mills and truck gardens. These evasions must be stopped. Children must be protected. England has learned this lesson. It is a lesson we must learn from her."

CALL FOR OFFICERS' CAMP.

Young Men Especially Needed to Fill New York's Quota.

There are three more days to make application for the second officers' training camp. Captain Arthur F. Cosby, head of the Military Training Camps Association, said last night there was still need for a great many applicants, especially young men, and that the number who had sought to go to Fort Oglethorpe from New York was disappointingly small. He pointed out that while the allotment to New York is slightly less than 1,000 men, there were only about 1,500 applications. He said there should be 3,000 at least to get the 1,000 men of the proper calibre. For the 2,500 who went from this district to the first officers' training camp there were something like 6,000 applicants.

Captain Cosby said that many National Guardsmen had not applied because they believed they would have difficulty in getting the necessary furloughs. He said that Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury told him yesterday that all applications for furloughs from those who wished to attend the camps would be granted at once and suggested, to hurry up things, that guardsmen who wished to go to the camp apply today by telegram to Albany for furloughs.

MAY DELAY FEDERAL SHIPS.

Machinists Threaten to Call Out All Men Employed in Shipyards.

The business agents of the International Association of Machinists, the union to which most of the 4,500 New York shipyards strikers belong, said yesterday that if the owners did not meet committees of their workers they would call out the 12,000 men still in the shipyards engaged on Government work.

After a meeting of the unions yesterday the business agents denied that the strikers were going back to work, and also said that strikebreakers were engaged by the shipyards the men in all trades would be called out.

PHILIPPE L. VILMORIN DEAD.

A Prominent Figure in European Genetics for Many Years.

David Fairchild, President of the American Genetic Association, yesterday received a cable to the effect that Philippe Leveque Vilmorin, who had been one of the most conspicuous figures in European genetics for many years, died on June 30 in his forty-sixth year. M. Vilmorin was a reserve officer in the French Army, but no particulars as to his death were forwarded.

Plant breeding experiments and dog breeding tests had been carried on by M. Vilmorin or many years, and on one of his visits to this country he published a report to the French Government on the agricultural exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition.

M. Vilmorin organized the Fourth International Conference on Genetics held at Paris in 1911, and his family furnished most of the funds necessary to carry it on. He published his notes of observations on wheat; his experiments with American beet sugar, the culture of ginseng in Korea and Manchuria, and the tobaccos of commerce. He was a member of the Paris firm of Vilmorin, Andrieux & Cie., one of the famous seed growing and selling establishments of the world.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT SKLAREK, head of the furniture manufacturing concern of Albert Sklarek & Co., 180 Mott Street, died last night at his home, 7 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Sklarek was born in Germany and came to this country thirty-six years ago.

JOHN P. CONWAY, a veteran of the civil war, and formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Sewers in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 985 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Maj. LYDIA A. CAMP, 85 years old, formerly an active member of the Order of the Eastern Star, died on Tuesday at the home of her son, 2,681 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of William A. Camp, and is survived by two sons.

ANNIE LEONARD KEATING, wife of Thomas F. Keating, a hay and grain merchant of South Brooklyn, died at her home, 221 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was 55 years old.

WILLIAM LEWIS YOUNG, 60 years old, a piano dealer in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 168 Hull Street, Brooklyn. He was a son of the late John Nicholas Young, a prominent merchant of this city.

JOSEPH P. CRAMER, for many years a locomotive engineer on the Long Island Railroad, and one of the organizers of Morris Park Council No. 966, Knights of Columbus, died on Tuesday at his home in Morris Park.

JAMES PHILPOTT, 63 years old, head of the Standard Sign Company, in Brooklyn, died at his home, 775 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He left a widow and a daughter.

FREDERICK LUTZ, father of the Rev. Frederick J. Lutz, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, died on Tuesday at his home, 235 Devoe Street, Greenpoint. He was 80 years old, and was formerly active in civic work in Greenpoint.

ELIAS TUCKER, for forty-two years a clerk in the Custom House, died at his home in Ozone Park, L. I., on Monday, aged 77 years. During the civil war he served in the United States Marshal's office in New York, and later was appointed to the Sergeant General's office.

Major JAMES H. RONALDS, civil war veteran, and for many years an undertaker in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,499 Pac

INDICT W. S. BENNET ON PRINCESS'S NOTES

Federal Grand Jury Not Satisfied with ex-Congressman's Credits in Brother's Bank.

W. S. BENNET ALSO ACCUSED

Alleged to Have Accepted Princess Pariaghy's Paper Without Proper Security.

Two notes for $500 each, signed by Princess Luoff-Pariaghy, figured in the indictment yesterday of former Congressman William S. Bennet and his brother, Howell S. Bennet, by a Federal Grand Jury in Newark. The indictments grew out of the alleged embezzlement of $20,000 from the National Bank of North Hudson, West Hoboken, of which H. S. Bennet was President up to December, 1914. It is alleged in the complaint that H. S. Bennet placed to the credit of his brother the face value of unsecured notes, among them the two of the Princess Pariaghy.

The former Congressman was asked at the Republican Club last night how it came about that two notes of Princess Pariaghy were placed to his credit in the bank.

"That's easy," he replied, "I lent her the money."

Then he went on to say that wasn't all the money he had lent to her, and that he had "got some of it back." Why he lent the money to the Princess the former Congressman did not say, but he did offer an explanation of the status of the notes. He said that when the two notes, dated July 7, 1914, were deposited in the bank by him, he indorsed them. When they came due the Princess, he said, failed to pay. Then the bank sued him and sued the Princess. The ex-Congressman said he defended the suit on the ground that the bank owed him money. This money, he said, was later paid to him. He said the suit against the Princess was still in court.

As for the other items mentioned in the indictment, Mr. Bennet said the bank had not lost a cent on them, and that they were all good. He said the fact that the transactions mentioned in the proceedings took place in 1914 and the accusation was not made until 1917 ought to convince the most skeptical that the action was not brought in good faith. He recalled that before the retirement of his brother from the Presidency of the bank there had been considerable agitation in the Board of Directors, following the entrance of John Warren as a Director. Subsequently, his brother got out, Mr. Bennet said, and Mr. Warren became President.

"Have you any explanation of why the action was brought?" he was asked.

"Search me," he said. "You know, I was a pretty hot Republican in the last campaign."

"Is Mr. Warren a Democrat?" he was asked.

"He is," was the reply. "Honestly," said Mr. Bennet, "I don't know what it is all about. I didn't know anything about it until reporters told me. I want to make it plain that the bank of which my brother was President has not lost a cent."

H. S. Bennet is Chairman of the Foreign Missions Board of the Dutch Reformed Church. He lives in Brooklyn.

The complaint alleged that the Bennets discounted bad notes at the bank, and that the former Congressman got money on unsecured commercial paper. The complaint alleged that in July of 1914 H. S. Bennet, then President of the bank, credited his brother with $1,000 on the deposit of two notes of Princess Pariaghy, made on July 7, and alleged that this money was used by the Bennets in financing an Oriental exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition. Another count in the indictment involves a note for $4,000 made by Gertrude M. Bennet, the former Congressman's wife, on which Mr. Bennet received credit at the bank.

Mr. Bennet said last night that he had indorsed this note; that the bank had refused to renew it, but that if it sued it would get the money. A draft for $7,000 figures in the case, according to the record. This was made by William J. Hampton and drawn on George Habib of San Francisco. Mr. Bennet said this draft had been paid, and that he could not understand why it was still in question. He said that Habib had been one of those active in the Pan Pacific Exposition and owed him money. Mr. Bennet explained that he had advanced a great deal of money for the exposition, much of which he had never recovered.

Princess Pariaghy has enjoyed considerable publicity during her soujourn in New York. At one time she announced that she had a commission from the Kaiser to paint for him the portraits of 100 prominent Americans. She did not paint the pictures.

For ten years she has spent most of her time in New York. She was said to have at one time taught painting to the former Czarina of Russia, who presented her to the Kaiser. The Kaiser took an interest in her, and his espousal of one of her portraits against the Hanging Committee of the Berlin Academy was the subject of much Court gossip. A few years later the Princess became the wife of the Russian Prince Luoff.

In 1910, when she was living at the Plaza Hotel in this city, the Princess barred the Duchess of Manchester out of an elevator reserved for herself and her cat. She maintained an expensive apartment at the Plaza until 1914, when she departed, leaving many of her art objects behind because a bill for some $12,000 was the subject of controversy between her and the hotel management. Before that, in June of 1913, with Alton B. Parker for her counsel, she had sued James B. Haggin for $25,000 for painting a portrait of him. A part of the bill was for Mr. Haggin's enjoying the privilege of posing in the Princess Catherine de Medici's chair, the very chair in which the Kaiser posed.

Among those whose pictures the Princess painted were Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, August Belmont, Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, Myron T. Herrick, Ogden Mills Reid, Whitelaw Reid, and James Grant Wilson.

Mr. Bennet said last night that the Princess was now living in Thirty-ninth Street.

KENT MOTORS MEN INDICTED

Officials and Brokers Accused of Using Mails to Defraud.

A Federal Grand Jury in Newark yesterday handed up an indictment of Frederick H. Clarke, President, and Dr. Henry F. Clarke, Secretary, of the Kent Motors Corporation, and also of Fred J. Nagel and John H. Simpson, who traded under the name of Nagel & Simpson, as brokers in disposing of the stock of the Kent Motors Corporation. They are accused of using the mails to defraud in the sale of the stock.

The Clarkes, father and son, were arrested early in June on a charge of using the mails to defraud, and were held in $7,500 bail each. Nagel and Simpson were arrested on June 1, and also held in bail of $7,500 each. At a hearing before a United States commission it was shown that they had sold large blocks of stock. It was charged that the prospects of the company were misrepresented in that it was said that the company had many large contracts which it was prepared to fulfill at a large plant, a cut of which adorned the stock circular. The large plant could not be found, it was alleged.

Judge Rufus H. Thayer Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 11.—Judge Rufus H. Thayer of Albany, Chairman of the Schoharie board of condemnation proceedings for the taking of land in Delaware, Schoharie, and Ulster Counties for the Board of Water Supply of New York City, was stricken with apoplexy at the Stuyvesant Hotel, this city, tonight. Judge Thayer is 75 years old. Doctors say his left side is paralyzed, and express fears for his recovery.

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76 miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.
Capacity 300 Guests — White Service.
With or without private baths.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Now Open. Climate Unequalled.
Undoubtedly "Mountain Year."
20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Ball Room. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors, prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's saddle horses of E. 58th St., N. Y. Special rates for families. Transients $5 a day and up.
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A modern hotel located in the heart of the 1000 Islands.
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Daily at 9 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Bait, Tackle. Restaurant, etc., on board.
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Special Schedule THURSDAY, JULY 12th. Lvs. W. 129th St., 9:30, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:30, 9:30. Coney Isl., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
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To Atlantic Highlands, Fare 25c. Each way.
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We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.
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ROOM AND MEALS Write for Booklet.

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OPEN FOR SEASON
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Suites with Private Bath.
Orchestra—Tennis.
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Directly on beach. Refurnished, redecorated. New ownership. Dolbey & Crouch, Mgrs.

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Directly on ocean front; $150,000 improvements. B. C. MUIRHEID, Manager.

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BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

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OFFERS HER VISITORS SECURITY in their
HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate.
No dust—splendid water—perfect sanitation.
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ATLANTIC CITY, THE WORLD'S GREATEST RESORT, offers you the finest summer program you ever saw. Each year sees some new attraction added for the delectation of her guests, and this year she shines forth more brilliantly than ever before.
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The Hol

ENEMY TRADE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Measure Forbids Transactions of Any Sort with Our Foes Except Under License.

MAY USE GERMAN PATENTS

Office of Custodian of Alien Property Created—One of His Duties Is to Collect Patent Royalties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Without a roll call the House today passed the "Trading With the Enemy" bill, designed to prohibit all commercial intercourse with Germany and her allies during the war.

The bill makes it unlawful for any person, except with the license of the Secretary of Commerce, "to trade or attempt to trade with an enemy, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy, either directly or indirectly with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person with, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of whom such trade is conducted, is an enemy."

The same restrictions apply to trading with "an ally of an enemy."

It is also made unlawful to transport, or attempt to transport, an enemy or the ally of an enemy.

The President is authorized to liberalise the interpretation of the law by suspending its provisions as far as they apply to the ally of an enemy. The bill provides:

"The Secretary of Commerce, under direction of the President, may grant licenses under this act, special or general, to any person or class of persons, if he shall be of the opinion that such grant shall be compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful prosecution of the war."

The bill provides for the appointment by the Secretary of Commerce of an "alien property custodian," who is empowered to receive all money and property in the United States belonging to or due an enemy and to hold, administer, and account for the same under the direction of the Secretary. All persons holding or controlling money or property belonging to an enemy are required to turn it over to the property custodian within thirty days after the passage of the bill, and if the Secretary shall so direct, the property shall be turned over to the alien property custodian to be held until the end of the war.

"The preservation of enemy property by governmental agencies is to the best interest of the enemy subject himself," said Representative Montague, in charge of the bill. "The fortune of trade in time of war renders precarious the solvency of debtors or holders of property, and the assumption of the debt or custody of the property by the Government gives the enemy or ally of the enemy the best possible protection."

The bill contains provision for the utilization of "enemy patents" under license of the Federal Trade Commission. It was pointed out in the debate that it is especially necessary to utilize Salvarsan, a German medicine. Representative La Guardia led an unsuccessful fight against the patent section. He asserted that Germany would retaliate by the abrogation of American patents and the patent rights of Americans in Germany far exceed German patent rights in the United States. The Salvarsan matter, he said, was "but a drop in the bucket" to the bigger question involved.

Under the terms of the bill any citizen or corporation of the United States may obtain a license to exercise the rights covered by any patent owned by an enemy. For the use of the patent the licensee is to pay to the alien property custodian 5 per cent. of the gross sales or 5 per cent. of the value of the use of such invention to the licensee, as may be determined by the commission.

On the other hand, an enemy is permitted to continue to obtain in the United States letters patent and registration of trade marks under existing law. If the war makes it impossible to obtain such letters patent within the prescribed time an extension of nine months may be granted, provided that the nation of the enemy applicant shall extend substantially similar privileges to the citizens and corporations of the United States.

REPORTS ON SONS OF JUDAH

Supt. Phillips Has Dividend of $27,937 for Claims of $67,789.

Supt. of Insurance Phillips filed his report in the Supreme Court yesterday in the liquidation of the United States Grand Lodge, Independent Free Sons of Judah, a fraternal insurance order that went into the hands of the Insurance Department on Feb. 26 last. It shows that he has funds available to pay a dividend of $27,937 on claims aggregating $67,789, of which $64,490 is for endowment benefits. The report indicates that there may be a further substantial dividend in the future, because a valuable asset of the organization, consisting of the Mount Zion and Mount Moriah cemeteries, is not included in the distribution, and it is expected that certain suits already filed and to be brought will increase the assets.

Supt. Phillips stated that between December and February last 4,000 members of the order took group insurance in the Travelers Insurance Company. A contract was executed by which a commission was to be paid to the Grand Secretary, he said. Phillips demanded that the Grand Secretary assign the commission to him in behalf of the beneficiaries and creditors of the order and he did so. Suit has been brought against the Travelers to compel payment of the commission to the order.

Supt. Phillips reported that the Mount Zion cemetery has been paid for, but that the organization still owes $10,620 on the $30,975 purchase price of the Mount Moriah Cemetery, bought in 1912. He suggests that the Mount Moriah Cemetery be turned over to an organization composed of former members of the order to protect their interest in the orthodox burial ground.

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Sells Tuesday, July 17th, 10 A. M.
at 303 to 307 West 59th St.
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Also
Automobiles, Tires, Tubes, Tops, Rims, Sundries, Horns, Lamps, Solid Tires, Wheels, Parts, &c., &c.
☞ All Dealers Invited.

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Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INTERMEDIATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 11:00 A. M., at West Nutley, New Jersey, and at 3:00 P. M. at 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Pumps, Melting Kettles, Air Compressor, Subliming Kettles, Chemicals of all kinds connected with the manufacture of Beta Napthol, including sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, etc., and other machinery and at 120 Broadway, office furniture, desks, chairs, table, safe, etc. Inspection any day before the sale from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOHN J. DELANEY, Receiver.
THOMAS & FRIEDMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24624.

Notice is given that FRANK SCHELLHAMMER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 15, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, July 11, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24261.

Notice is given that DANIEL H. MOREY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, Wednesday, August 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BAER WINS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Former Democrat Elected to Congress by Non-Partisan League.

FARGO, N. D., July 11.—Headquarters at Grand Forks of O. B. Burtness, leading Republican candidate for Congress in yesterday's election, today conceded victory to John M. Baer of Fargo by a plurality of 1,500. Latest returns, with 212 precincts missing, give Baer a plurality of 1,305.

Non-partisan leaguers, most of them farmers, rejoiced today at the result of their entry into national politics. Their candidate, Baer, overthrew leaders of both old parties on the face of the returns.

Baer is barely over the age of 25, required for representatives in Congress. He is a graduate of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., and holds a degree as civil engineer. He was a Democrat originally and was appointed postmaster at Beach, N. D., by President Wilson, but gave up the place to draw cartoons for the non-partisan organ at Fargo. He is a nephew of the late James Whitcomb Riley.

EDISON DEALERS MEET.

Convention Will Be Enlivened with a Play on Salesmanship.

Dealers in Edison appliances from all parts of the United States arrived at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel yesterday for their convention, which starts today. Thomas A. Edison will be present.

A dress rehearsal was held in the afternoon of "Guy Wise," a play written by William Maxwell, Vice President and general manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. The play is to be given after the delegates have held an executive session today. It deals with problems of salesmanship. Among the advertising men who attended the rehearsal were Frank Presbrey, R. F. R. Huntsman, James Mackay, George M. Prentiss, M. L. Wilson, E. C. Tibbetts, Harry W. Ford, and E. C. Babcock.

Tonight the delegates will attend a dinner at the Waldorf. Tomorrow the dealers will visit the Edison laboratories at East Orange.

FORD TRACTORS FOR IRELAND

Plant Building in Cork to Produce 50,000 a Year.

P. D. L. Perry, European manager for Henry Ford, has arrived in this country. Henry Sorensen, the manager of the Ford plant at Dearborn, Mich., has been assisting Mr. Perry in constructing a plant at Cork, Ireland, which will be capable of turning out 50,000 farm tractors a year after it is completed.

Mr. Perry says he hopes to have the Cork plant at work next Spring. It will employ 2,000 men. Lack of raw material may delay the opening of the works. "There is no timber to be had in England," Mr. Perry says, "nor is there any available metal supply, therefore everything will have to be supplied from this country."

Production of Books

is one of the most highly specialized industries in the United States, as well as important.

During February of this year the works of 704 American Authors were published in this Country.

Listed among the clients of this Bank are some of the best known publishing houses in New York. We believe that these business firms thoroughly appreciate "Garfield" service.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
23rd STREET where FIFTH AVENUE crosses BROADWAY

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens, General Merchandise.—$100,000 cash. "Remarkable," 62 West 14th. Chelsea 9192.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for Raritan 1272 gray; also Worumbo or similar make, gray, navy, brown. Greenberg, 114 E. 23d.

CLOTH.—Pom pom cloth; open for quantity cheap. Slater, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on infants' coats and capes, embroidered and plain, and other embroidered novelties. Call Thursday at 144 West 27th, 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on new styles ladies' Fall coats. 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

COATS.—Looking for coats of the better kind. 12 West 27th St., fourth floor.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink lining, percale seconds. Equitable Toy Mfg. Co., 413 Broadway.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—Big jobber open for silk and serge dresses; good orders placed on right merchandise; only up-to-date styles considered. 8 West 32d St., 15th floor.

DRESSES, Skirts, Waists. — Jobs wanted, any quantity; will pay spot cash. 43 West 27th, Room 401. Phone Farragut 5154.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk dresses. Call with samples all week, 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on Fall serge and silk dresses. Call all week, Room 413, 17-21 East 22d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber wants satin and crepe de meteor dresses for Fall. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

DRESSES.—100 taffeta and poplin; price about $3.75. M. Lurie & Co., 1,150 B'way.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses. Ivy Dress, 38 West 32d.

FLANNEL.—Amoskeag 2701 flannel, 20,000 yds. khaki, olive, blue; submit offer. J 56 Times.

GEORGETTE.—Open for several hundred pieces Georgette; good quality, all colors; spot cash. General Waist, 151 West 30th.

GEORGETTES.—Will buy several hundred pieces for spot cash; immediate and later delivery. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—Jack Goldston is open for a quantity at $1.05. Call with sample piece, 32 East 31st St.

JERSEY CLOTH.—At a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

MERCHANDISE.—The Mentor Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

MERCHANDISE.—Cash for jobs, stocks, factories, stores, every description. Stamber, Spring 7980.

PIECE GOODS.—Wanted, American Woolen Co.'s 11083 brown and navy. Farragut 2841.

POIRET TWILL and tricotine wanted. J 46 Times.

POMPOMS wanted, all shades. Cohen & Klausner, 146 West 25th. Chelsea 6815.

POPLINS.—Open for a quality of lightweight wool poplins. S. A. Miller Co., 40 West 27th St.

RAINCOAT CLOTH. — Will pay cash for plaid linings for raincoats. 17 W. 17th St.

SERGES.—Quantity 54-inch French serges, all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade skirts. Call with samples Wednesday and Thursday, 32 West 27th, seventh floor. Use freight entrance.

SUITS.—Placing orders for stock on suits of the better grade only; bring newest styles. Mornings, 12th floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,338 Broadway.

SUITS.—Mail-order house looking for boys' cheap woolen busters; odds and ends no objection. E 370 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy suits from $6.75 to $20. First floor, 15 West 26th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing large order on smart suits; all prices. 32 W. 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, suits, coats. 6 West 32d St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at samples of Fall suits. 22 West 26th, sixth floor.

SWEATERS—Fibre silk, wanted, spot cash for big quantity. E 376 Times Downtown.

TAFFETAS. — Open for big quantity of black, navy, and stripe taffetas; also stripe satins; only for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Brother, 14 West 25th St.

TAFFETA.—Open for quantity of black and navy taffeta for cash at a price. Benj. Smith, 12 West 27th. Farr. 8804.

TAFFETAS.—Open to buy big quantities of taffeta; call all day. Fan Tan Dress, 142 West 24th.

UNDERSKIRTS, (Amoskeag.)—Open to buy single warp serge in green, Copenhagen, brown, and wine, any width, for cash, at price. Telephone Farragut 4698.

WAISTS.—Contractor on silk waists wanted. Call with samples. Ginsberg & Norman, 32 Allen St.

WOOLENS for cash, light weight, plain or fancies; suitable for cloaks, suits, or skirts. R. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 50 West 17th.

WOOLEN WORSTEDS and Serges, black, fancy, navy, job lots, cash export. Delporte, 320 West 58th St.

WOOLENS.—Open for heavyweight gray velour. Stern & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

Offerings to Buyers

BEARSKIN.—For immediate delivery, big quantity high-pile bearskin. See Mr. Ringel, 7th floor, 126 5th Av.

BURELLA, SUITING. — American Woolen Co.'s style 60057 for sale. Chelsea 9784.

BUTTONS.—Composition; 100,000 gross on hand; complete stock, latest patterns, lowest prices. Wolf & Skal, 39 West 27th St.

CHARMEUSE, Liberty and Wash Satins, silk and wool and silk and cotton poplins. Cottonback Satins and Serges, Silk and Wool Tapestry Velours. Also a few lots of silk, etc., to close out. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, belt, collar around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS.—Big job in infants'; also large assortment in plushes from $12.75 to $29; cloth, kersey velours, $7.75 up. Schoen & Weisman, 7-9 West 24th St.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Kayser silk jersey sport coats on suits; all colors; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, $4.75 up; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out, cheap. Plotkin Bros., 108 West 28th.

COLLAR SUPPORTERS, 100 gross; also job lot cheap; jewelry; sacrifice. Kohn, 468 East 147th St.

CORDUROYS to close; wide-wale, 10,000 yards white and colors. M. & L. Silk Co., 130 West 25th St. Farragut 9686.

COTTON GOODS to be sold in a job, all new stuff; also, want to sell office fixtures Arcadia Blouse Co., 153 West 27th.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—On our racks for immediate delivery, early Fall serges, satins, also taffetas and crepes; new styles continually; special prices on quantity lots; large sizes at all times. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, Suits. — We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and poplin; sport suits. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas; also white and colored Georgettes, in stock, for immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—White and colored voiles and tussahs, latest styles, at a sacrifice. Joseph Rosenberg, 154 Spring, seventh floor.

DRESSES.—Colors and white; quantity to close at low prices. Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Mannish serge, jobs, M. and S. Skirt Company, 510 East 5th St. Phone Orchard 5597.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, high-class taffeta and Georgette; close out. Adelson-Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES.—200 taffetas to close out. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 546 Broadway.

GINGHAMS.—800 at a price. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th.

JAPANESE CREPES—Tan and white; immediate delivery. Ansorge Bros. & Co., 637 Broadway, N. Y.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's keramI; also imported twillback velveteen. Farragut 266.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Telephone Farragut 3090.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 448 Broadway.

NET.—140 pieces white net at 57½c. I. N. Skudowitz & Bros., 129 West 29th.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal 1410 F; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 350 8th Av.

PLUSHES, velours, and poplins for sale; all shades. Call Gramercy 1077.

SERGE, Andrews 1434 200 pieces, and Pacific 2. L. G. L., Madison Square 2239.

SERGES.—We have a quantity of Joel 9058 to deliver. Chelsea 9865.

SKIRTS.—Exceptional value; 500 skirts consisting of wide wale corduroy plaids and serges, $1.50; also 50 dozen washable shepherd check skirts, $6 dozen. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Spring, $2.50 great gross, in bulk. Phone Cortlandt 5127. C. C., 216 Times Downtown.

STOLES and CAPES of plush and moleskin; fur effects; we are headquarters for same. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—Job of high grade ladies' Spring and Fall suits to close out. W. & L., 41 Division St.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suits for immediate delivery. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 W. 31st.

VELOURS.—K 544, brown, green, navy, 225 X. Gramercy 529.

WASH SKIRTS—500 dozen white and fancy, to close. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,261 Broadway. Telephone Madison Square 8832.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—2,000 dozen pique, gabardines; very low price. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

WOOLEN.—American Woolen 13009 colored and Blumenthal 1-inch strips. Chelsea 4072.

WOOLENS.—Fisher & Kennedy's style; 8,400 for sale. Chelsea 9784.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....4¼@6 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Must Carry These Goods.

That there are certain deliveries department stores will no longer make is borne witness to by the following, which will soon be posted in the wine and liquor department of a local retail establishment: "If you reside in a dry town, city, or State, take your purchase with you, as it will be impossible to deliver it."

***

Against Uniform Discounts.

The National Retail Garment Association has been launched by a number of resident buyers and store representatives to induce manufacturers of women's ready-to-wear to reconsider the stand they have taken in changing discounts. The general purpose of the organization will be to correct evils practiced by both the manufacturers and the retailers. Two thousand telegrams were sent out to all the leading stores of the country asking them to wire membership immediately. In the wire it was suggested that the various retailers protect their interests by joining the association. A similar action on their part may be taken by all the allied industries if the cloak manufacturers succeed.

***

Oppose Clothing Style Changes.

Word was received in the clothing trade yesterday that the retailers are opposed to any radical change in clothing styles for Spring, 1918. The retailers' national organization took action in the matter, and voiced its disapproval of the suggestion which has been made to conserve the supply of woolens in the country. It was pointed out in this market that the retailers have probably been induced to condemn such a course on account of the stocks that will be carried over into next year. If radical style changes were made, it was explained, and these met with general approbation, the stocks on hand would lose a good deal of their value.

***

Fall Hats for Children.

Some unusually clever ideas in children's hats for Fall have been worked out by a well-known local firm. The hats are of fine velvet and are handsomely wrought in shape and trimmings. One model shows garnitures of velvet pussycats, in white on a dark ground, the effect being quite "Frenchy." Another shows a pair of small satin children standing outside a house. This is neatly worked out in green, while a third model is liberally trimmed with soutache, over which are appliqued five little boys and girls of satin. The figures are worked out in great detail, even down to the buttons and buttonholes on the boys. All of the work is done by hand, and the hats wholesale at $10 to $15 each.

***

Others Adopt Uniform Discounts.

The Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association is the latest organization to get behind the movement to curb discount abuses by adopting a uniform rate. On and after July 20 all payments will have to be made to members, 2 per cent. off in ten days, 1 per cent. in thirty days, and sixty days net, free on board, New York City. The uniform rate went into effect in the coat and suit trade on Tuesday. This jobbers' association in that trade will inaugurate the same plan on July 16, and the Philadelphia association of garment manufacturers will shortly put the uniform discount into operation. No date has been set by the retail stores for the conference which they asked on the matter of the immediate enforcement of the new discounts.

***

Mark Up to Cover Lost Discount.

A prominent resident buyer who has a number of prominent stores throughout the country as clients has suggested that, to prevent disturbance of their present systems, women's ready-to-wear garments, directly affected, be henceforth changed be marked up an additional 10 per cent. when invoiced. He points out in a letter to his accounts that unless this is done the stores will be faced with a big loss upon the conclusion of the Fall season. Under existing conditions many stores depend for their profits upon the discounts obtained, which are turned over to the office, in certain cases the department being charged a stipulated discount whether the buyer has received it or not. In such cases the only solution for the present seems to be to mark up the goods so as to insure meeting expenses and at the same time gaining the customary profit.

***

Little Doing in Gray Goods.

Several factors, among them the further drop in cotton and the uncertainty still surrounding the Government's attitude toward that staple, put a check on trading in gray goods here yesterday. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported from second hands at 11¾ cents for August-September shipment, while from first hands there were spot sales of 39½-inch 64-60s at 10¾. Not much was heard of business in 64-56 cloths and other coarse cottons, but there was some buying done in wide and narrow specialties for the clothing trade. In this business were included sales of waterans and twills. Printcloth prices, so far as the mills were concerned, were largely nominal in close quotations as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	39½-inch, 64-60s	10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	13½c	39½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	39½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	39½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
39½-inch, 64-64s	11c	39½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c

***

Some Fine Children's Garments.

Indulgent parents who want to spend money on fine raiment for their children will have little difficulty in finding that raiment this Fall. One little coat model shown here, for instance, wholesales at $30 to $50 in the 8 to 14-year-old sizes. It is made of Baby Montagnac—a fine fabric on the order of a Bolivia cloth—is atractively finished, and is trimmed with chinchilla squirrel. A chiffon velvet coat in a two-year-old size has collars and cuffs of real ermine and wholesales at $35. Another little coat of velvet, shirred in at the waistline and trimmed with kolinsky, wholesales at $33. Broadcloth coats, set off with beaver, raccoon, &c., also sell high. A dainty little taffeta party dress, with Georgette collar and cuffs, brings $10 at wholesale, while a tiny dancing frock of Georgette, prettily trimmed, brings $11. It is said that the bulk of the advance buying of children's wear for Fall has been on the better grades, especially those averaging from $15 to $18 a garment.

GOODS BY LETTERGRAM.

Country storekeepers may replenish their stocks by stating their needs in a brief prepaid day lettergram address ed to The New York Times. The contents will be reproduced concisely in an advertisement costing 50 cents for each line of six words. Wholesalers and manufacturers will respond immediately. Address The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WOOL MARKET LACKS SNAP.

Cotton Sellers Are Scarce and the Indications Are Bullish.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Waiting for developments in regard to the Government control of wool has made business rather inactive, but prices are just as firm. There is no snap to the market. In the West prices asked by holders of wool are still high. In some cases representatives of Boston wool houses have refused to pay prices asked, particularly in the bright States.

"There is a great scarcity of people who want to sell cotton. They would rather buy. One big handler of cotton says that it will reach 85 cents. Indications are certainly bullish.

"The woolen goods market appears to be more active than for some time, but the regular openings have not generally taken place. It is contended that offerings will be relatively small and that buyers will find it very difficult to place the orders which they would like to place. It is rather likely that the use of large quantities of cloth by the Government will be felt more seriously in Spring lines than it has been on the heavyweight lines. Quotations are likely to advance after the openings and the distribution is likely to be large. The available supply will probably be taken very quickly."

ROADS SHOW BIG GAINS.

May Earnings $3,500,000 In Excess of Same Month Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Reports of 178 of the principal railroads of the United States to the Interstate Commerce Commission today showed that, despite the heavy increases in expenditures, earnings had increased in May, 1917, more than $3,500,000 over May, 1916. These roads earned in May, 1916, $101,169,248; in 1917, $104,721,377. Eastern roads showed a decrease in earnings, which was more than offset by increases for both the Southern and Western roads.

May earnings for Eastern railroads in 1916 were $45,590,116; for May, 1917, $41,246,770. Southern roads increased from $15,158,713 to $15,717,557. Western roads showed a gain from $40,425,419 to $47,757,050.

March earnings of express companies, which were $1,202,848 in 1916, dropped to $995,044 in March, 1917.

Drug Market Is Unsettled.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the demand for these articles is less pronounced than it has been, the export movement being hampered by the lack of freight room. The market continues unsettled, and dealers are more or less perplexed by new laws and embargoes. The chief advances in the last week have been in ether, grain alcohol, mercury, and saccharin. Essential oils also scored advances in many cases, owing to bullish crop reports. Only fractional declines occurred.

NEW ANTHRACITE RECORD.

Shipments Last June, 7,049,037 Tons, Largest in History.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The shipments of anthracite coal for June, according to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, established a new record. The railroad shipments amounted to 7,049,037 tons, an increase over the preceding month of 181,512 tons. This is the first time the shipments have exceeded 7,000,000 tons. Compared with June last year, shipments showed an increase of 1,412,062 tons.

"This record, made in spite of a pronounced shortage of labor," says the bureau, "exceeds the most optimistic anticipations and more than keeps the promise made by the operators to the Federal Trade Commission that the production in 1917 would be increased over 1916, and that the public requirements would be supplied."

To Reduce C. O. D. Deliveries.

In order to reduce the expense and loss attendant on C. O. D. deliveries, taken as a whole, the executives of a local store have notified the employes to make no sales of this kind unless requested by the customer. Attention is called to the fact that commissions on these sales will be credited only after the goods are paid for, and it is shown that where one return occurs in 125 "paid" safes, twenty-three returns occur in the same number of sales when the goods are sent out C. O. D.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ben B. Brand, who for the last four years was connected with the local office of Rothschild & Co. of Chicago, has become associated with Cohen & Simon, successors to Cloos & Simon, resident buyers at 15 to 19 East Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Brand will assist in the buying of all ready-to-wear lines.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has been advised by its Australian correspondent that permission to ship nolls to the United States is not general, but that applications for license to ship will receive consideration.

Ralph M. Odell, who has just completed an investigation for the Department of Commerce into the opportunities for the sale of American cotton goods in the Far East, has returned to the United States after an absence of three years. He will make his headquarters at the local office of the Commerce Bureau for several weeks, and will be glad to confer with exporters interested in Far Eastern trade. Appointments may be made by telephoning H. T. Van Deusen, Chief of Commercial Agents, Room 413 Custom House.

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They're here today in all widths, grades and colors.
Crompton Velveteens.
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Crompton Corduroys "Cravenette" Finished.
Right in price.
Delivered right away.
Just come and see them.

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OUR SPRING LINE FOR 1918 OF CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES IS NOW READY
ROSENGARTEN & KELLNER,
20 West 20th St.

Navy Taffeta Dresses
for immediate delivery. Wonderful values. New address:
6 & 8 West 32d St.'
Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co.

AUTO DUSTERS
AUTO NOVELTY COATS
RAIN COATS
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

F U. S. flags, good quality, 3 in. x 12 in., $6.25; 12 in. x 18 in., $8.00; 45 in. x 36 in., $35.00 per gross; G hemmed on all sides, on sticks, with S gilt spears.
SANFORD SIMMONS & CO., 35 EAST 10TH ST.

WEAR PALM BEACH SUITS
Look for Palm Beach this Label
THE GENUINE CLOTH
SPUN BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

HEOLA FABRICS VELVETEENS
HENRY GLASS & CO., 44-46-48 White St.

WASH DRESSES
2,000 Wash Dresses to Close Out.
Alvin Waist & Dress Co., 132 W. 22nd St.

Serge Dresses
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W 29th ST

VENETIANS
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO., 44 East 25th St.

SWEATERS Fibre Silk—Shetland—Wool Elaborate Showing of the Season's Smartest Styles
Cohen Bros., 16-18-20 W.32d St., N.Y.

WOOLENS OFF PRICE
ELIAS SURUT
OUR NEW FALL LINE.
COATS AND SUITS NOW READY.
Joseph Schwartz, 132 W. 26th St.

Our Fall Line of SUITS Now Ready.
TRIANGLE COAT CO., 127 W. 26th St.

COATS, SUITS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA—Hughes & McClellan Co.; J. M. McClellan, furn. goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits, dresses, misses' furs; 2 W. 37th.
BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, tie silks; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 854 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downes, dress goods, silk; H. W. Schaske, general merchandise; 97 Grand.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. Schlager, gowns; Miss J. Smith, waists; Miss J. MacNeill, neckwear; 25 West 33d.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Mrs. Phillips, women's coats, costumes, dresses; Mrs. J. A. Wilkie, millinery, basement; 119 West 32d.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss J. Carty, women's underwear; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, children's dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Co.; J. Schaeffer, men's hosiery, underwear, furn. goods, gloves; 244 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; R. W. Forrester, rugs; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. J. Simons, books; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss J. E. Carey, muslin underwear; Miss Yandell, infants' apparel; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Greene's; Miss M. Livingston, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Kelly-Roth Co.; L. Cohen, Fall suits, dresses; 508 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; V. J. Bert, Spring wash goods; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, H. L. Kinnie, hosiery, underwear; 43 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. C. Dolberg, juvenile wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; S. J. Natkin, china, glassware; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; J. H. Johnson, flannels, blankets; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Leavitt Bros.; H. Leavitt, infants' wear; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; L. Gerson, millinary; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, waists, underwear, infants' wear, basement; 13 East 22d
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; B. A. Beagle, shoes; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss Robinson, Mrs. Tybring, women's wear; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; M. L. Makowitz, jobs waists, flannelette, muslin underwear, basement; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovics, Fall suits; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—McClure-Tritschler-

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Issued by successful companies. Protected by earnings that are ample and of a dependable character.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rise Continues Under Leadership of Marine Shares—Liberty Bonds Under Par.

A marked improvement in sentiment toward stocks was shown in a rise affecting both rails and industrials dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The movement was accompanied by a small increase in activity and the closing was made near the best prices of the day for most issues. The advance was led by the shipping issues, which are in better favor on the growing belief, based on statements of British Government officials that the submarine campaign after five months' trial has proved a failure, if the results be measured off against the expectation which led to the adoption of this kind of illegal warfare. Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies on moderate buying rose to 110¾, closing almost at that figure, with a net advance of 6⅞. Both classes of the Marine shares were strong, the common moving up 1⅝ to 29½ and the preferred up 3⅜ to 88¼ at the close. Strength in the latter issue was due in part to a belief that the forthcoming annual report will make a very favorable exhibit. American International Corporation, which is largely interested in shipping and shipbuilding subsidiaries, rose 2 points to 65½, with Pacific Mail up 1½.

Outside of the more favorable tone of the news from abroad, which indicated allied success sufficient to more than offset the German progress in the drive against British positions in Belgium, the market's movements were not supported by anything in the day's news developments. The presence in Washington of Judge Gary and other members of the American Iron and Steel Institute Committee was taken to mean that a settlement of the difficult question of prices to be paid for plates, shapes, and other steel products is a matter of but a few days more. It is expected in the trade that after the steel executives have made every concession they feel called upon to grant the final word in the controversy will be spoken by the President. Steel manufacturers' estimates of Government and Allies' total buying of steel products approximate 12,000,000 tons for the coming year in the opinion of The Iron Age. This would be near 30 per cent. of the present steel output of the country. Buying of steel by private consumers has almost stopped pending a decision as to the price which the Government will pay, the entire trade manifesting a disposition to wait upon this definite information regarding the Government's plans.

The break in Liberty bonds which took place yesterday attracted a good deal of interest, although it was of slight significance, owing to the negligible difference between the lowest price made and the quotation that has obtained since the closing of the subscription. Most of the sales made yesterday under par were in lots of less than $1,000. The market for this issue is still narrower than bankers would like to see. It had been hoped that announcement of the oversubscription would induce buying by some of the large bidders whose applications were cut down, but with another offering almost in sight it is apparent that most of the disappointed applicants are willing to wait. The weakness yesterday was explained by some feeling of disappointment over the announcement that the next issue of bonds will bear interest at 3½ per cent., an announcement which Wall Street persisted in taking as semi-official despite the denial made in Washington.

LONDON MARKET VARIABLE.

Reaction Follows Early Firmness—Americans Dull and Easy.

LONDON, July 11.—The stock market opened firm today with a number of gains in allied bonds, home rails, Peruvian issues and shipping and oil shares on fair investment buying. Russians were again strong, but the afternoon war news caused a subdued closing. Argentine rails and Cuban Ports reacted under realising. American securities were dull and easy.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were easy.

The sales of Treasury bills last week amounted to £73,000,000, against £48,000,000 redeemed.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 11.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 45 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2% Last 2½
Low ..... 2½ Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....3¾@4	Sixty days....4 @4¼
Ninety days....4 @4¼	Ninety days....4¼@4½
Four months....4¼@4½	Four months....4¼@4½
Five months....4¼@4½	Five months....4¼@4½
Six months....	4½ Six months....4¾@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¾@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days..... 4¼
4 to 6 months..... 4¼@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5@5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demands	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	—.01⅛
Cables	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	—.01⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	23.90	23.70	23.70	+.80
Cables	24.00	23.80	23.80	+.80

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.7615
5.7825 Paris	5.74⅜	5.73⅜
China—		
Hongkong	62.75	62.85
Peking	96.25	98.35
Shanghai	92.25	98.35
19.295 Greece	19.80	22.35
40.10 Holland	39.12	39.90
32.44 India—	41.25	41.37½
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.21	7.20
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.23
51.85 Russia	23.70	23.50
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	29.00	29.80
Stockholm	30.90	31.80
Christiania	23.10	23.25
South America—		
32.41 Rio	26.87½	27.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.87½	44.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.70	4.68

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69⅛	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $589,077,228; balance, $59,924,371; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $213,986; Federal Reserve credit balance, $43,803,604.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par, Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25&10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40¾d, up 5-16d; in New York, 80c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 62½c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per'od.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Burns Brothers	$1.50	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf	1	Stk	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Cesden Oil & Gas	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Do	3	Ex	Aug. 1	July 16
Ft. Worth P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Griffin Wheel pf	2	SA	Aug. 1	July 19
Ill. Nor. Utilities pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Midvale Stl. & Ord.	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Nash Motors	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
New Niquero Sugar, com. and pf	10	..	July 1	July 25
Sapulpa Ref	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 31	July 20
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	666,798	531,576	468,672
Year to date	105,628,086	88,673,209	66,325,362

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	66⅛	68	300	Ajax Rubber	67¼	67⅝	67	67¼	— ¼
	5¼	5½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	29¾	29⅝	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	30	29	29⅝	+ ⅞
	94	94¼	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	94	94	94	94	+ ⅞
	92½	93	100	Am. Beet Sugar	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
	156	195	10	Am. Brake S. & F	102	102	102	102	..
	50	50½	3,200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	191	191	191	191	—6
	105¾	106¼	100	Am. Can	49½	50⅝	49¼	50	+ ⅛
	77	77½	1,500	Am. Can pf	106	106	106	106	..
	114⅞	116½	100	Am. Car & Fdry	77	77¾	77	77⅜	+1
	104	11	500	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	—1⅛
	54½	55	100	Am. Ice	10	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
	55½	56	900	Am. Ice pf	55	55	55	55	+ ½
	24½	25	5,500	Am. International	54	55¼	54	55¼	+ ½
	61½	62	600	Am. Linseed	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	—2
	72	72¼	6,200	Am. Linseed pf	62	62¾	62	62¾	+ ⅛
	12⅜	12⅝	2,200	Am. Locomotive	70½	72½	70½	72	+2
	68¼	68½	4,500	Am. Malting	11	12⅜	11	12⅜	+1⅞
	106¼	106⅞	9,700	Am. Malting 1st pf	68¼	68⅞	68¼	68¼	+1⅞
	70	70½	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	105⅝	107⅞	105¾	106½	+2⅛
	119	120	2,500	Am. Steel F'dries	70	70⅝	70	70	+1¼
	50⅜	51¼	11,800	Am. Sugar Ref	120	120⅝	119	119⅞	+1⅝
	120⅝	121¼	100	Am. Sumatra Tob	49½	51¾	48⅝	51¼	+2¼
	105	106½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	121	121	121	121	+ ⅛
	53	54	900	Am. Tobacco	196	196	196	196	..
	30½	31⅜	400	Am. Woolen	54	54	54	54	—2
	..	..	11,500	Anaconda Copper	31⅜	31⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
	100¼	100¾	1,820	Atch., Top. & S. F	80	81	79¾	80	+ ⅛
	110½	111	8,800	At., Gulf & West I	100⅜	100½	100¼	100½	— ⅛
	71½	71⅝	7,800	Baldwin Loco	71¼	72¼	71	71⅝	+ ⅛
	71⅝	71⅞	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	71⅝	71⅞	71	71⅝	+ ⅛
	1¼	1½	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
	134¼	134½	47,500	Beth.S.class B t.ctfs	132¼	134½	131⅝	134⅜	—2⅛
	58⅜	59¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	58	58	58	58	—1
	10⅝	11⅛	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
	100½	101	1,300	Burns Brothers	99⅞	101¼	99⅞	100⅝	+ ⅛
	40	41	200	Butte & Superior	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	—1⅛
	38¼	38½	300	California Packing	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
	159	159½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	159⅜	160	159¼	159¼	— ⅜
	90¼	90⅝	6,800	Central Leather Co	90	91⅝	89¼	90⅝	+ ⅛
	90½	91	5,300	Chandler Motor	85	90⅝	85	90⅝	+1⅝
	60	60½	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60⅝	60	60⅜	+ ⅛
	10¼	11	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
	32⅞	33	100	Chi. Great West. pf	33	33	33	33	+1
	71½	71⅝	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	70¾	71⅝	70½	71⅝	+ ⅛
	103¾	110¼	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	+ ⅛
	108½	109	900	Chi. & Northwest	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	+ ⅛
	36½	36⅝	8,200	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	36	36⅜	36	36½	..
	77	77½	1,040	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. p. c. pf.w.i.	77¼	77½	77¼	77½	+ ⅛
	67	67⅝	900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
	21	21¼	500	Chile Copper	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¼	..
	54⅜	55¼	1,200	Chino Copper	55	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
	51½	52	1,100	Col. Fuel & Irpn	51	52¼	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
	26	27	100	Col. Southern	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+1⅛
	40¼	40⅝	100	Columbia Gas & El	40½	40¼	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
	108	109	100	Consolidated Gas	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
	53	55	200	Continental Insur	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
	36⅜	36⅞	81,600	Corn Products Ref	36½	37¼	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
	98¾	99	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98½	99	98½	99	+ ⅛
	86	86¼	17,900	Crucible Steel	85¾	87	85¼	86¼	+ ⅛
	102⅞	103	300	Crucible Steel pf	102½	103	102½	103	+ ⅛
	42¾	43	3,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	42¾	43½	42¾	43	+ ⅛
	90¼	90¾	500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
	192	193	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	188½	189	188½	189	+1
	113	113½	500	Delaware & Hud	112¾	113	112¾	113	+ ⅛
	21	21¾	2,200	Distillers' Recur	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
	11¾	12	500	Dome Mines	11⅞	12	11¾	12	— ⅛
	36	36¾	200	Elk Horn Coal	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
	25	25½	1,700	Erie	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
	37½	38½	200	Erie 1st pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
	25	26½	200	Erie 2d pf	29	29	29	29	+ ½
	45½	46	200	Federal M. & S. pf	45	45½	45	45¼	—½
	33	33¾	100	Gaston, W. & W	33	33	33	33	+1
	160	160¼	400	General Electric	158⅝	159	158⅝	158½	+ ⅛
	121	121¼	27,200	General Motors	115¾	121	115¼	121	+ ⅝
	50	51	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50	51	49¾	51	+ ⅛
	83	84½	2,500	Granby Consol	84	84	84	84	..
	103	105	10,500	Great Northern pf	104	105	104	105	—2
	32¾	34⅜		G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32¾	34⅜	32¾	33⅝	+1⅝
	123	123½	100	Greene-Cananea	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
	38¼	39	100	Gulf States Steel	124	124	124	124	..
	61½	62	7,700	Haskell & Barker	38¼	39	38¼	39	+ ¾
	9	9½	200	Inspiration Copper	61	62	60⅝	61½	+1
	55	56	300	Interboro Consol	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	57	58	800	Interboro Con. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
	68	70	100	Int. Agricultural pf	55½	56⅞	55½	56⅞	+1⅞
	103	..	100	Int. Harvester Corp	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
	29¾	29¾	14,400	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1½
	88	88¼	49,800	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	29½	28	29½	+1⅝
	38¾	40	900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	85⅜	88⅜	84⅝	88¼	+3⅜
	35	36	300	Int. Nickel	40	40	39⅞	40	..
	72	73	100	Int. Paper	35	35⅞	35	35⅞	+2⅛
	22	23	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
	44	44¼	2,600	Kansas City South	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
	63⅜	64	8,400	Kennecott Copper	44	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅜
	22¼	22½	2,200	Lackawanna Steel	93	94⅝	93	94	+1½
	62⅜	63	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	19	22¼	19	22¼	+1⅞
	120	120	500	Lehigh Valley	62¾	62⅞	62¼	62⅜	+1⅞
	83	83	100	Liggett & Myers	229¾	238½	229¾	238½	+7⅝
	64¼	64¾	200	Liggett & Myers pf	116½	118½	116½	118½	+2⅛
	1	3	400	Mackay Cos	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¼
	48¾	49⅛	1,400	Mackay Cos. pf	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
	30	30¾	700	Manhattan Beach	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
	97⅜	98⅝	3,400	Maxwell Motors	48½	49½	47¾	49¼	+1⅝
	40⅞	41¼	2,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ½
	62	62¼	100	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	98⅞	98	98	+ ½
	15½	17	2,900	Miami Copper	41	41¼	40¾	41	..
	101⅜	102	100	Midvale Steel	61⅜	62¼	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
	31½	31¾	200	Minn. & St. L. new	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅝
	56⅞	57¼	6,800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	102	102	102	102	..
	114	116	200	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs	31¼	31¼	30¾	31½	..
	34⅞	35	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
	42¾	42½	800	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	115	115	115	115	..
	22⅞	23	6,800	Nat. Conduit & C	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
	90	90½	1,000	Nat. Enam. & St	41½	43	41½	42¾	+1¼
	15	18	2,700	Nevada Con. Cop	23	23	23	23	..
	40	45	200	N. Y. Central	89	90	89	90	+1½
	36⅝	37	100	N. Y. Dock	17	17	17	17	+1
	121¼	122¼	1,300	N. Y. Dock pf	40	40	40	40	+1
	99⅜	100⅜	2,100	Norfolk & Western	96¾	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
	119⅜	120½	4,800	Northern Pacific	121⅞	122⅜	121⅞	122⅝	+ ⅜
	62½	63	2,000	Ohio Cities Gas	101	101	100½	100½	— ⅝
	5¼	5½	1,100	Ohio Cities G. rgts	119½	120¼	118¾	120	— ⅜
	28½	29	800	Ontario Mining	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅜
	52½	53	1,400	Pacific Mail	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
	77	78	300	Penn. R. R	27¼	28¾	27¼	28½	+1½
	19¾	19⅞	2,000	People's Gas, Chi	52⅜	52½	52⅛	52½	+ ⅛
	88¼	89	3,400	Père Marquette	77	78	77	78	+1⅛
	41	41¼	200	Philadelphia Co	18½	20	18½	19¾	+1¾
	96⅛	97¼	100	Pierce Arrow	33	38½	35	38½	+3
	58⅛	58⅜	10,400	Pierce Arrow pf	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅝
	122	123	600	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
	75	76	300	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58¼	+ ⅛
	141	142	200	Pitts. & West Va	120	122	119½	122	+2½
	28	28¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
	96¼	96¾	7,000	Pullman Co	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	+1
	92½	92¾	14,100	Ray Con. Copper	140⅝	141⅞	140⅝	141½	+1½
	65	65½	1,800	Reading	28¼	28¼	28	28	..
	17⅛	18	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	96⅝	96⅝	95¾	96⅜	+ ⅛
	30	31	200	Royal Dutch ctfs	92¼	92⅝	91⅝	92⅜	+ ⅛
	92	95	500	St. Louis-San Fran	65⅝	65⅝	65	65	..
	18	19	300	St. Louis Southw	18	18	18	18	..
	55	56	100	Savage Arms	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
	25	25½	100	Saxon Motor	95⅞	96⅜	93	93	—2
	42½	43	6,800	Shattuck Arizona	19¼	19¼	18½	18⅝	+1⅛
	93¼	93½	800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	25	25	25	25	..
	26⅞	26⅞	1,100	Southern Pacific	44¼	44¼	42	42⅜	—1⅝
	93½	93⅝	13,200	Southern Railway	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	+ ½
	27	28	100	Studebaker Co	27	28¼	26¾	26⅞	..
	60¼	61¼	800	Studebaker Co. pf	60¼	61¼	60¼	61⅛	+1⅛
	94	94	400	Superior Steel	94	94	94	94	..
	48	48½	1,900	Tenn. C. & C	48	48¼	47½	48	+ ⅛
	17⅛	17⅜	2,380	Texas Co	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
	192¼	192½	100	Texas Co. rights	192¼	194½	192¼	194	+1½
	22¼	22⅜	100	Third Avenue	20	22¼	20	22¼	— ⅛
	20	20	100	Tidewater Oil	200	200	200	200	+1½
	200	200	20	Do., odd lot	200¼	200¼	200¼	200¼	+5
	62½	63¼	15,700	Tobacco Products	101	101	100	101	+1
	44	44	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	135	135¾	135	135½	+ ⅛
	135	135¾	3,300	Transue & Wms	80	80	80	80	..
	106½	106⅝	11,700	Union Pacific	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
	109¾	109¾	210	Union Pacific pf	108½	108¾	108½	108¾	+ ⅛
	68¼	68½	800	United Cigar Stores	68½	68½	68½	68½	—2½
	134½	136½	100	United Drycrowd	134½	136½	134½	136½	+4
	29	30	100	United Fruit	29	29	29	29	..
	7¾	8	600	United Paper Board	7¾	8¾	7¾	8¾	+1¼
	17	18	1,400	United Rys. Invest	17	18	17	18	+2
	22½	23¾	13,400	United Rys. Inv. pf	22½	23¾	22½	22½	+1
	157⅞	159¾	2,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	157⅞	159¾	156½	159⅝	+1⅞
	61¼	61¾	200	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61¾	61¼	61½	+1¼
	59½	59⅞	129,700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	59	59⅜	59	59	..
	127	128½	1,300	U. S. Steel	127	128½	127¼	127¾	+1
	117⅝	118¾	1,500	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	118¾	117⅞	118⅝	+ ⅝
	108¾	109¾	1,800	Utah Copper	108¾	109¾	108⅝	109	+ ⅛
	12	12	900	Wabash	12	12	12	12	..
	49¼	49¾	1,100	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
	26¾	26⅞	100	Wabash pf. B	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
	90	94	200	Wells Fargo Exp	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	—1¾
	20¾	21¼	800	Western Maryland	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
	92	93	200	Western Pacific	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
	50¼	50⅞	100	Western Union Tel	93½	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
	16	16¾	1,900	Westingh. E. & M	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
	33	33⅜	700	Wheeling & L. E	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
	46	47½	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
	71	72	100	White Motors	47	47	47	47	..
	32⅞	33	2,400	Wilson & Co	71	72¼	71	72	..
	95¾	95¾	2,800	Willys-Overland	70¾	72	70¾	72	+2
	48¾	49¼	900	Willys-Overland pf	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
	94	95	3,600	Wisconsin Central	95	95¾	95	95⅝	—1⅝
	45¼	45½	200	Worthington Pump	49¼	49¼	45¼	49¼	+3⅝
	58¼	60	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	..
					58	58	58	58	—2

ASKS IF BUILDING IS SAFE.

Subway Contractor Wants Statue of Pekin Restaurant Fixed.

A protest has been filed with the Public Service Commission by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, which has the contract for a section of the subway, against proceeding with the work contiguous to the Pekin Restaurant Building, at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, on the ground that on March 20, 1916, an unsafe notice was posted on the building by the Superintendent of Buildings. The legal situation is that if the building is safe the contractor is obligated under the terms of the contract to take the necessary measures to save it from harm during the excavations, but if the building is unsafe the contractor has the right to insist that it be made safe before proceeding further with the subway work.

Secretary James B. Walker of the commission has written to the Superintendent of Buildings asking definite information as to the precise condition of the building.

BATH SHIP PLANT SOLD.

Maine Bankers Headed by ex-Governor Cobb Buy the Property.

BATH, Me., July 11.—The Bath Iron Works, a shipbuilding plant, was sold today by the estate of John S. Hyde, principal owner and for many years President of the company, to a syndicate of Maine bankers who will develop the property in an effort to help meet the growing demand for tonnage.

The purchase price was not made public. Ex-Governor William T. Cobb, Chairman of the Maine Shipbuilding Committee, was elected President of the new corporation, which has contracts for the construction of nine torpedo-boat destroyers to cost more than $10,000,000.

Executors of the Hyde estate announced that the sale "appeared necessary in order to carry out Mr. Hyde's ideas of the development of the plant for the greatest possible service to the Government in this war crisis."

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Slightly used automobiles by well-known makers offered daily in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1600 Bryant.—Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.74	70.39	70.63	+ .32
25 industrials	93.12	91.91	92.74	+1.09
50 stocks	81.93	81.15	81.68	+ .70

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
July 11	81.93	81.15	81.68	+ .70
July 10	81.18	80.25	80.98	+ .68
July 9	81.12	80.16	80.80	— .50
July 7	81.10	80.56	80.90	+ .41
July 6	80.81	80.05	80.49	+ .16
July 5	81.76	80.17	80.33	—1.14
July 4	Holiday

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LIBERTY LOAN BONDS ARE SOLD BELOW PAR

Volume of Trading Unusually Light, with Sales of $369,000, Against $1,500,000 Tuesday.

LOW PRICE FOR DAY 99 46-50

Decline Ascribed to Published Report That McAdoo Had Decided to Make Second Offering.

The United States Government 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds sold yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at prices below par for the first time since June 15, the day the subscription books to the loan were closed. The volume of trading was unusually light, the total sales of Liberty bonds amounting to $369,500 compared with $1,500,000, which changed hands on Tuesday when par and 100 1-50 was quoted.

Yesterday's opening price was par and the closing was 99 49-50, or $99.98 for a $100 bond. Of the total sales, $351,000 were made at prices below par. The lowest price paid was 99 46-50, or $49.60, for a small lot of $500; while the lowest for round amounts was 99 48-50.

The decline in quotations for Liberty bonds was ascribed to the published report of Tuesday morning that Secretary McAdoo had determined to make an offering of $3,000,000,000 of the bonds at 3½ per cent. on Sept. 15. The Secretary issued a denial when the report was called to his attention, declaring the report as "wholly unauthorized," but bankers who have been in Washington in the last few days and who talked to the Secretary were authority for the statement that the Treasury Department expected to make the offeringin at the rate mentioned on or about Sept. 15.

It was pointed out that a large part of the general public had purchased the first lot of Liberty bonds with the expectation that the second issue would be put out at a higher rate, presumably at 4 per cent., and that the 3½s would be convertible into the new bonds bearing the higher rate. Bankers, on the other hand, are of the opinion that the next issue could be, and should be, disposed of at 3½ per cent., and it is the general understanding that Secretary McAdoo made up his mind some time ago to offer the remaining $3,000,000,000 of the authorized $5,000,000,000 at 3½ per cent., and not to go before Congress with the request for additional legislation making it possible to raise the rate. Under the law as passed, bonds cannot be sold by the Government below par and at a rate higher than 3½ per cent.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, it was learned yesterday, has thus far distributed about $185,000,000 of interim certificates for the bonds subscribed for in this district. Of this total, about $175,000,000 of certificates have been issued for bonds fully paid and $10,000,000 for bonds on which installments amounting to $20 per cent. have been received. In this district there have been dated bonds to the amount of $621,218,600, and the certificates are being issued and sent to the banks as fast as the clerks complete the work.

All the securities and documents in the hands of the "Government Deposit Department," which have been quartered at 50 Wall Street, have been removed to the main offices of the Federal Reserve Bank in the Equitable Building.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.75		62.75	
Lead	11.25		11.25	
Spelter	9.12½		9.12½	
Antimony	*$16.00	$16.50	*$16.00	$16.50
Quicksilver	$105.00		$105.00	
Aluminum	*$56.00		*$56.00	
Iron, No. 2X fy.	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30c, third quarter; 29c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	120	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	245	10	0	246	10	0
Tin, futures	240	10	0	242	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

STEEL TRADE IS EASIER.

Results of Uncertainty Over Outcome of Government Negotiations.

Continued uncertainty over the outcome of the negotiations between the Government and steel producers looking to the fixing of a lower price than that quoted in the open market has brought about a slight easing in the iron and steel trade. The Iron Age says:

The effect on the domestic market of the Government embargo on certain iron and steel exports, effective July 15, will not be important, since exports of pig iron, steel billets, structural shapes, plates, ferromanganese, and scrap to neutrals have been small. It seems likely that some restriction will be put upon exports of ship plates to Japan, as this movement has been considerable, and plates are greatly needed for the ships building here.

While a dictatorship of steel manufacture and distribution is less a possibility today than it appeared last week, the expectation of some form of price regulation, whether by the Government or by producers under Government sanction, has grown to be the chief market influence. New business is less than in two years, both domestic and export transactions being held up by Washington negotiations.

Under present conditions manufacturers are making headway on their contract obligations, as illustrated by the reduction of 503,000 tons in the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders. Yet congestion at the mills is still hampering operations, car supply showing no such improvement as might be inferred from the extensive co-operation of railroads and shippers.

The Iron Trade Review reports:

The steel industry more and more is restrained by uncertainty as to how the situation rapidly developing from the country's war status will affect it. Whether and how the Government will apply price regulation to iron and steel commodities, to what extent the export situation will be affected by the new embargo, what proportions Government requirements will assume, and other similar questions must be settled before the industry again feels free to exercise its judgment as usual in deciding the day-to-day problems of buying and selling. In the meantime, buying and selling have become further restricted almost to dullness, this condition strangely contrasting with the many months of seemingly limitless market activities.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

$4,000 Georgia Midland Railway Company first mortgage 3 per cent. gold bonds, due 1946, coupons April and October, 50½.
$13,000 Green Bay & Western Railroad Company Class B debenture certificates, 10¾.
5,086 shares Tonopah Extension Mining Company, $2.05 per share.
$1,000 Electric Transmission Company of Virginia first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due Dec. 15, 1920, interest June and December, 97½.
$224.50 promissory note made by Pauline Austin to Kate Jones, due Dec. 1, 1915; $13 I. O. U., dated Dec. 2, 1915, made by Pauline Austin, $2 the lot.
90 shares John F. Diemer Company, 18.
21 shares Northern Insurance Company of New York, 104.
10 shares American National Bank of Newark, N. J., 109½.
300 shares New Utah-Bingham Mining Company, all assessments paid, 15 cents per share.
150 shares New Utah-Bingham Mining Company, last assessment of 5 cents per share unpaid, 10 cents per share.
1,700 shares New Utah-Bingham Mining Company, last assessment of 5 cents per share unpaid, 10 cents per share.
10 shares Federal Company, Inc., preferred, $5 per share.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Jacket	.08
Alta	.04	Justice	.01
Andes	.12	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.10
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.07	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.03
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.23	Union Con.	.18
Exchequer	.03	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.62½
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	Daisy	.03
Halifax	.25	Florence	.17
Jim Butler	.80	Fraction	.04
McNamara	.17	Goldfield Con.	.54
Midway	.06	Goldfield Merger	.06
Mispah	.11	Great Bend	.06
Monarch Pitts	.07	Jumbo Extension	.31
Montana	.20	Jumbo Junior	.05
North Star	.10	Kewanaa	.12
Rescue	.21	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Exten.	2.40	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	MANHATTAN.	
West End	.65	Big Four	.05
West Tonopah	.17	Consolidated	.14
GOLDFIELD.		Morning Glory	.16
Atlanta	.00	Union Amalg	.15
Booth	.07	White Caps	1.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5⅝	Isabella	10¾	11
Dr. J'pot	4½	6	Jerry J.	4¾	6
Elkton	6¼	8	McKinney	17	18
El Paso	30	40	Portland	145	155
Gold Sov	4	5	Gold M.	22	29½
Golden C.	214½	215½	Vindicator	70	79
Granite	50	60			

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market was again comprised principally of evening up old contracts, and outside of a very small business in cash wheat with the mills, little effort is being made to make new contracts. The move from Washington was not very conclusive one way or another, and the market is expected to remain in its present position until the Food Control bill is finally passed. It was reported that grain dealers in Southern Louisiana and Illinois and Western Kentucky have set a price of $2.03 for new wheat delivered at the mills in that section. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.33, free on board, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.05	2.03	2.03	2.03¼	1.00¼
September	1.01¾	1.89	1.91¼	1.91	1.11¼

Rye.—Market quiet; No. 2 Western new crop, $1.85, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive.

CORN.

There was a very exciting day in the corn market, and prices made very feverish and wide fluctuations. New high records were made throughout the list, and at one time values showed gains of 3¾c to 3¾ from the previous low. The new-crop months came in for very active buying for outside account, but late there was a sharp reaction in these positions, owing to a report from Chicago to the effect that the board there was to hold a special meeting and would probably fix a maximum price for the new-crop positions. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.03¾	1.00¼	1.03¾	1.03¼	67¾
Dec.	1.24¾	1.18¾	1.21¼	1.21	65¾
May	1.24	1.18¼	1.21	1.20¼	..

OATS.

The market for oats was firm and higher, with an active demand from July shorts and new buying in the more distant positions. Crop accounts were satisfactory, but the cash markets displayed strength. The local market for cash oats was strong; standard quoted at 82½c; No. 2 white, 81½c to 82c; No. 3 white, 81c to 81½c; No. 4 white, 80½c to 81c; fancy clipped white, 82½c to 84½c; ordinary clipped white, 80½c to 81½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	68¾	66¾	68¾	66¾	41
Sept.	57	55¼	56½	55¾	40¼
Dec.	58¾	57¼	58	57¼	42¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision list opened lower, and after a rally turned weak with corn, and was under pressure until just before the close when scattered covering caused a moderate upturn. The poor cash trade caused some selling of lard by commission houses, but on the whole business was light and mostly professional. At Chicago there were arrivals of 28,000 hogs, with 23,000 scheduled for Thursday. Kansas City had 7,000 and Omaha 11,000 hogs. Clearances were light, only 625,000 pounds of bacon, and no lard.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.10	21.05	21.07	21.10	13.30
Sept.	21.32	21.25	21.32	21.32	13.40
Ribs—					
July	21.70	21.70	21.70	21.85	12.80
Sept.	21.92	21.85	21.92	21.92	13.57
Pork—					
July	..	..	40.60	40.60	25.62
Sept.	40.32	40.15	40.25	40.37	24.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish and unsettled, with sentiment divided. Early in the session prices were easy under selling prompted by the action of the cotton and lard markets, but rallied late on coverings, and final figures were 1 to 4 points net higher. Sales were 21,600 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.15@	15.20
July	15.30	15.24	15.25@15.30	15.25
August	15.20	15.07	15.17@15.20	15.19
September	15.15	14.98	15.12@15.13	15.13
October	15.11	14.93	15.06@15.06	15.07
November	14.88	14.62	14.82@14.83	14.78
December	14.83	14.60	14.80@14.83	14.79
January	14.87	14.71	14.83@14.84	14.80
February	..	..	..	14.83@14.92	14.80

COFFEE.

The scattered buying which has recently been attributed to the more hopeful view of peace prospects appeared to have been pretty well satisfied earlier in the week, and coffee futures were easier during yesterday's trading. The market was probably influenced by reports of freer Santos offerings, but trading was hardly active enough to indicate any material change in the general attitude of the trade. Sales for the day were 13,000 bags, and the market closed at a net decline of 7 to 9 points. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 9¼ for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	7.32@7.33	7.33
August	..	..	7.01@7.03	7.03
September	7.78	7.70	7.69@7.70	7.74
October	..	..	7.73@7.74	7.78
November	..	..	7.77@7.78	7.83
December	7.87	7.82	7.81@7.83	7.87
January	..	..	7.86@7.88	7.92
February	..	..	7.91@7.93	7.96
March	8.03	8.03	7.97@7.99	8.01
April	..	..	8.02@8.04	8.06
May	8.13	8.12	8.07@8.09	8.11
June	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.16

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened unchanged from Tuesday's close, and prices held within a narrow range, with little interest shown either way, total sales being 2,500 tons, one of the smallest day's business in months. The inactivity in contracts was due to the quiet market for raw sugar, where conditions were rather unsettled. Futures closed at a net advance of 2 to 3 points, with trade interests covering late in the session. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.28	5.25	5.28@5.30	5.25
August	..	..	5.35@5.37	5.33
September	5.42	5.37	5.42@5.43	5.40
October	5.38	5.38	5.42@5.44	5.40
November	..	..	5.42@5.44	5.40
December	5.26	5.21	5.26@5.27	5.24
January	4.93	4.93	4.96@4.97	4.93
February	..	..	4.78@4.83	4.76
March	4.78	4.78	4.78@4.80	4.76
April	..	..	4.80@4.82	4.78
May	..	..	4.83@4.85	4.81

The market for refined sugar was steady, with a moderate business reported, although some refiners were still behind in delivery. Prices were listed at from 7.50 to 8c for fine granulated. After ruling dull, and with buyers and sellers apart, raw sugar firmed up, and a local refiner bought 15,000 bags Cubas, July shipment, at 5½c, cost and freight, equal to 6.40c duty paid, some of the business being prompt enough to make a spot price at this level. Canadian refiners also bought full duty sugars at 5¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, particulars lacking. At the close there was a further moderate buying interest for prompt Cubas at 5¾c, cost and freight, with sellers holding off. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.40c; molasses, 5.53c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,033 packages. Less buying interest and more stock offering, but the feeling generally is about steady. Speculative operators are again holding off, so that the volume of business is much less. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39¾@40¼c; extras (92 score), 39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38¼@39¼c; seconds, (86 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 36¼@38¼c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39c; good to prime, 37@38¼c; common to fair, 35@36c; renovated, extras, 36¼@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@34½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32@ 33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30½@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,858 cases. Fro the great bulk of the supply offering the market is dull, lower and heavy. Very little of the stock coming in shows a large proportion of strictly new-laid quality, and there is still some demand for stock, but there is a liberal surplus of average good to prime qualities which are pressing for sale at easier prices and meeting a very slow outlet. Market is unsettled and values not well defined. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are in demand sufficient to absorb the supply at fully sustained prices, but much of the stock shows more or less defect and is dragging, values showing considerable range. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 36@36c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@31c; dirties, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 28@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29@29c; undergrades, 22@27c; States, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, fine, 38½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 39@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, undergraded, 34@36c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Sharp Break Results in Net Decline of 73 to 90 Points—October Drops to 25.40.

A less hopeful view of immediate peace prospects and reports of showers in the Southwest caused a sharp break in the cotton market yesterday. Selling was not particularly active, and there was enough covering to cause rallies during the middle of the day, but the tone was unsettled, and the break was sensationally rapid in the late trading, with October contracts selling down to 25.40. This represented a decline of 85 points from Tuesday's closing figures and of more than $5 a bale from the high level of last Monday, but there were very few buyers in evidence, and the market closed at the lowest point of the day, showing a net decline of 73 to 90 points.

The opening was at a decline of 3 to 24 points, and active months sold about half a cent under Tuesday's close before the end of the morning. Slight rallies preceded the weekly report of the Weather Bureau, and there was another rally during the early afternoon, but every bulge seemed to run into long cotton, and the market quickly weakened on the private reports of rains in the Southwest. The trading was almost entirely in October and December, with the narrowness of the market indicated by the fact that the closing bid on January was 20 points under the lowest sale actually reported.

A good deal of the recent buying has undoubtedly been based on the drought in the Southwest. Yesterday's news did not indicate anything like general soaking rains, which are believed to be needed, but the private reports of scattering showers led to expectations that the official news would show considerable precipitation. The detailed report for the Houston district indicated showers at a couple of points and very high temperatures, but only carried conditions up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, while the showers privately reported were believed to have occurred later in the day. The weekly report of the Weather Bureau indicated improvement in some sections, but was spotted and seemed to be taken as about a standoff.

Ocean freight brokers reported a decline to $3 per hundred in the rate on cotton to Liverpool, which was supposed to reflect increased offerings of tonnage and probably a bulge in the exports.

Yesterday's exports amounted to 221,946 bales, making 5,284,881 bales so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday.
July	26.75	26.75	26.35	26.05	26.78
Aug.	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80@25.85	26.69
Sept.	26.36	26.36	26.36	25.56	26.40
Oct.	26.10	26.10	25.40	25.40@25.45	26.25
Nov.	..	..	..	25.40@25.42	26.24
Dec.	26.16	26.17	25.45	25.45@25.50	26.38
Jan.	26.22	26.24	25.75	25.55	26.45
Mar.	26.36	26.39	25.75	25.78@25.75	26.63
May	26.30	26.30	25.85	25.83	26.73

The local market for spot coton was quiet and 35 points lower at 26.85c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.30c; New Orleans, 25.88c; Savannah, 20¼c; Augusta, 26c; Memphis, 26c, and Houston, 25.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Wednesday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,513	3,637	8,068
Exports	21,940	Holiday	17,366
Port stocks	705,286	Holiday	682,113
New York arrivals	3,191		
New York stocks	45,204	44,871	100,635

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull and unchanged at 19.25d for middling upland. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports, 1,000 bales, all American. Futures unchanged. July-August, 17.90d; October-November, 16.85d; January-February, 16.20d; April, 16.02d; May, June 15.86d.

Chalmers Stock Rise Approved.

Stockholders of the Chalmers Motor Corporation, at a meeting held yesterday, unanimously voted to increase the capital stock of the company by the issuance of 264,000 shares of preferred, with preference in assets to the amount of $45 per share, and to dividends of $3.50 per annum. The Directors were authorized to issue the stock and sell it at $10 a share. The only objection to the financing plan was made on behalf of C. A. Pfeffer, owner of 3,920 shares of Chalmers stock, which, however, was not voted. Mr. Pfeffer was formerly Vice President of the company. The meeting was adjourned to Aug. 8.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Brookton, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $200,000, in anticipation of revenue, to S. N. Bond & Co., at 4.20 per cent. discount.

Gold coin to the amount of $300,000 was withdrawn yesterday from the sub-Treasury for shipment to South America.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Butte Copper & Zinc Company, B. B. Thayer and C. S. Kelly, Vice Presidents for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and A. H. Aull, Secretary and Treasurer of that company, were elected Directors. They succeed A. L. Bailey, Byron Strasburger, and J. W. Spiegelberg, resigned.

Stockholders of the Hoffay Talking Machine Company have approved of the proposal to increase the capital stock of the company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, and the Directors have elected Nehemiah Friedman as Secretary and Treasurer.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
May gross	$836,380	$922,227	$85,847
Net aft. taxes	307,762	513,909	146,147
5 mos. gross	1,310,222	1,577,152	266,930
Def. aft. taxes	83,000	*301,591	*384,591

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for June—

Gross	7,090,179	5,905,514	†1,124,665
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI CO. for June—			
Gross	1,276,951	1,138,885	†141,766

*Surplus. †Increase.

Public Utilities.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., LIGHT & POWER CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	$564,337	$498,275	$65,962
Net aft. taxes	311,345	312,641	*1,296
Other income	8,381	9,156	*2,775
Sur. aft. chgs.	184,317	191,371	*6,054
5 mos. gross	2,696,080	2,417,062	279,018
Net aft. taxes	1,534,788	1,483,048	51,720
Other income	53,987	55,810	*1,823
Sur. aft. chgs.	915,186	912,911	2,275

*Decrease.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. for the six months ending June 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total rev.	36,423,757	29,244,150	24,215,707
Dep., rep., &c.	4,408,524	3,960,650	3,884,130
Other op. exp., rent of leased lines & taxes	24,462,681	18,688,462	15,550,840
Balance	7,491,552	6,645,038	4,781,037
Bond interest	665,925	665,925	668,800
Surplus	6,825,627	5,979,113	4,112,437

Miscellaneous.

LACKAWANNA STEEL CO. for the quarter and for the six months ended June 30—

Three months:	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	$7,870,412	$4,061,038	$1,152,085
Int. and rents	357,287	470,022	505,334
Balance	7,522,175	3,581,011	646,711
Deprec., &c.	614,544	513,738	378,327
Net profit	6,907,631	3,067,274	268,384
Six months:			
Net earnings	14,082,645	7,298,627	1,361,888
Int. and rents	731,157	974,043	1,031,051
Balance	13,351,488	6,323,984	317,837
Deprec., &c.	1,153,278	1,005,462	616,212
Net profit	12,198,215	5,318,342	*297,375

*Deficit.

The company reports unfilled orders as of June 30 amounting to 918,106 tons, a decrease of 19,661 tons compared with the corresponding 1916 period.

S. S. KRESGE CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June sales	2,396,503	1,991,588	404,915
Six months	12,317,233	11,195,456	2,021,797

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil	34	35	Iron C pf	15¾	16¾
Bay S Gas	8	10	Iron Blos	1	1¼
Bingham	12¾	13	Jer Verde	1¼	1¾
Bonanza	55	75	La Rose	40	60
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	Majestic	41	45
Bost Ely	30	45	Max Mot	28	29
Bost & M	54	55	Mojave T	56	60
Butte & L	13	15	Utah B	50	60
Butte D. 45	55		Nixon	28	40
Bost-Ariz	1⅝	2	N Cornelia	17¼	18¼
Calaveras	3¾	4	Nat L & Z	65	67
Chief Con	2¾	2¾	Oneco	60	75
Crown Res	23	32	Ohio Cop	1¼	1½
Con Ariz	2	2½	Onondaga	30	50
Cortez	20	25	Pioneer	1½	1¾
Cham Cop	6	7	Rilla	2	3
Cal Corbin	1½	2	Ray Herc	3¾	4
Eagle & B	2⅝	2½	S W Miami		
Earl-Eagle	15	17	full paid	2	2⅝
Fortuna	7	8	S W Miami		
Gold Lake	5	6	part paid	2	2¼
Houghton	75	90	Truro	1¼	1¾
Hema Oil	1¼	1¾	U Verde & B	87½	90
Humboldt	25	35	Yampa	15	20
Iron Cap	15	19½			

TO HOLDERS OF
EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST TEN YEAR SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS
DATED FEBRUARY 1st, 1917

Notice is hereby given that proposals are invited to be made to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund provided for in the Indenture between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1917, of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917, and secured by said indenture, at prices not to exceed 104 per cent. of the principal of such bonds flat without interest. On or before August 1st, 1917, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a price not in excess of the principal amount thereof, plus a premium of four per cent. of said principal, bonds equal in aggregate face value to $350,000, and said fund is to be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the bonds offered and must be received by the Trustee at or prior to ten o'clock A. M. on July 26th, 1917.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before July 27th, 1917, by the Trustee.

Coupons due August 1st, 1917, should be detached from the bonds and presented in the usual manner at the office or agency of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated July 2nd, 1917.

EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY,
By Frank W. Frusauff, Vice-President.

Office of
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Trustee.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 11th, 1917.

Notice to Holders of
HOSTETTER-CONNELLSVILLE COKE COMPANY
Purchase Money Bonds.

The Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company having requested the undersigned, as Trustee, to pay and redeem seventy (70) of its Purchase Money Bonds, dated February 1st, 1892, out of money available therefor in the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the provisions of its Trust Agreement, with the undersigned as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1892, under which said bonds were issued,

The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, hereby gives notice that at the request of the Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Company, the Trustee will on August 1st, 1917, redeem bonds bearing numbers as follows:

1088 to 1108, inclusive; 1110, 1111, 1112, 1116, 1117; 1120 to 1163, inclusive, and said bonds will on August 1st, 1917, become due and payable at par and accrued interest thereon to said date.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned for payment, with all coupons thereto belonging, on August 1st, 1917.

The usual certificate required under the Internal Revenue Tax Act must accompany the bonds.

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1917.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Trustee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Radler & Weinstein Company will be held at 46 Great Jones St. on Aug. 15, 1917, for the purpose of dissolving said company.

BEN RADLER, Secty.
L. RADLER, Pres. and Treas.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of I. Tannenbaum Son & Company for the election of the Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as shall be legally brought before it will be held at the office of the Company, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City and State of New York, on Monday, July 30th, 1917, at 12 o'clock M.

LESTER J. SAUL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 49.
New York, July 11, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 18, 1917.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 33.
New York, July 11, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of two (2%) per cent. on the Common Stock of ELECTRO BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 13, 1917.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md. June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1917, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1917.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 21, 1917.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock and Class B Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation has declared an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock and the Class B Common Stock of the Corporation, payable on Wednesday, August 1, 1917, to holders of record of said stock, at three o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 18, 1917.

This dividend has been declared for the purpose of aiding stockholders to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund, if they shall so desire. Checks will be mailed.

Dated, July 9, 1917.

Wanted
Auto Sales Gum & Choc. 6s
Bucyrus Common
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Pettibone-Mulliken Stocks
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stks.&Bds.
For Sale
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Electric Properties Corp. Com.
Goldschmidt Detinning Com.
N. Y. State Railways Com.
Penn Seaboard Steel
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmeat."

WE DEAL IN
Union Trust Co.
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Corn Exch. Bank
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Remington Type. stocks
Kings Co. E. L. & P.
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Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

Russian Gov't BONDS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

We Can Use We Offer For Sale

5 Am. Water's. & El. 5s | 100 Paige Detroit Motor
25 U. S. Finishing | 100 Clinchfield Coal
100 Art Metal Cons. | 500 N. Mex. & Ariz. Land
25 Indian Refining | 20 Am. Light & Traction
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd. | 100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

N. Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
West. Md. 1st Pfd.
Davis Coal & Coke Co.
Chic. & E. Ill. Com. & Pfd.
William C. Orton
25 Broad St.,N.Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Road

Standard Motor Construction 6s
Bought & Sold
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 8174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Carib Syndicate
Otis Elevator Pfd.
Babcock & Wilcox
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930
Theodore L. Bronson
39 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

Sinclair Oil 7s w. i.
Alabama Power 5s
Consumers Power Co. 5s
Hydraulic Power 5s
GEO. REITH & CO.
49 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Aetna Explosives Pfd.
American Brass
Carbon Steel
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

WE WISH TO BUY
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American Light & Traction
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Utah Securities
Utah Power & Light Pfd.
H.F.McConnell & Co.
26 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

N. J. Zinc
Adv. Rumely Deb. 6s
Otis Elevator Pfd.
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Canadian Municipal Bonds
Circular on request
A. H. Martens & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
61 Broadway, New York

Safe Preferred Stocks to yield 7% at present low prices.
Suggestions upon request.
STUART ROBSON & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 William St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 2725.

Delaware Charter Company
904 Market Street
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Companies incorporated under Delaware law.
Estimates at cost furnished.

NEW ITEM IN PAPER COST.

Pulp Manufacturers Added $2.60 a Ton as 'Stumpage" Charge.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Arbitrary charges for "stumpage" of $2 a cord were only recently placed on the books of newsprint manufacturers, as a factor in the cost of ground wood, according to testimony today of P. B. Wilson of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company at the inquiry into manufacturing costs of newsprint. This fact was disclosed when Commissioner Pringle pointed out the wide discrepancy in the figures of the United States Trade Commission and those supplied by Canadian manufacturers.

Mr. Wilson said this difference was due to the fact that the commission had not considered "stumpage" charges, which made a difference in price of ground wood of $2.60 a ton. The witness said that last year 5,600 tons of ground wood had been sold in the United States at $22.37 a ton, which cost $15.81. Sulphite that cost his firm $41.77 to make had been sold in the United States at $66.28 a ton.

While Mr. Wilson said there were increases in the necessary materials, he admitted to Government counsel that the successive jumps in price last year had been due to the increased demand and not increased cost. He said the cost now was about $50.51 a ton, and was of the opinion that it would be $72.20 by December.

The hearing adjourned to await the submission of the findings of the accountant appointed by the Commissioner to examine books.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99
3s, registered, 1918	98⅝	99⅜
3s, coupon, 1918	98⅝	99⅜
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
2s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1965	102⅜	103⅛	102⅛
4½s	Mar., 1965	102⅜	103⅛	102⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	102⅜	102⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	April, 1966	97⅝	98⅛	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97⅛	98	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅛	97⅞	97⅛
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅛	97⅞	97⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅛	97⅞	97⅛
4s	May, 1959	94⅝	95⅛	94
4s	Nov., 1958	94⅝	95⅛	94
4s	May, 1957	94⅝	95⅛	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅛	..	99⅛
4s	Nov., 1954	84	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1932	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	.. ..
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	.. 4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.55	4.25 4.55
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4. 0 4.50
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25 4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25 4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Expl.	5	4⅝	4⅞
300	‡Air Reduc.	89	86	89
1,100	‡Butterick, Pfd.	69⅜	66½	69¼
1,800	‡Car L. & P.	3	2⅞	3
1,200	Carwen Steel	12	11⅜	11⅞
700	‡Cent. Fdry.	35⅝	35	35⅝
3,900	Chev. Motor	95⅝	92	95⅝
1,200	‡Citing Serv. w. i.	29⅝	29½	29⅝
1,800	Curtiss Aero.	42¼	40	42
2,000	Do rights.	2½	1⅝	2½
305	Emer. Phon.	1	1	1
500	Inter. Rub.	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
200	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	‡LakeTor.Bt.	7⅞	7⅛	7½
5,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2	1⅞	2
600	N. A. P. & P.	5	4⅞	5
600	‡Ohio C. Gas w. i.	56⅝	56½	56½
1,000	Smith M. T.	4½	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

600	A.-Am. Oil	19½	19¼	19½
50	Prai'e P. L.	275	270	275

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

600	‡Am. V. Oil	16	14	14
700	‡Bar. O. & G.	2	2	2
600	‡B. & G., (a pros).	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	‡B.-W. Oil., (a pros).	17	15	17
225	‡Con. Oil., (a pros).	51	51	51
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs	13¾	13	13½
1,500	‡Cos. (& G. (cr. ctfs	13¼	13	13¾
2,130	‡Crosby P., (a pros).	57	54	57
3,800	C. P. & Ref.	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,500	‡E. O. & G., (a pros).	⅜	⅜	⅜
6,500	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	‡Federal Oil	4¾	4¼	4¾
200	‡Houston Oil	20	20	20
600	‡Int. Pet'm.	13¾	13	13
1,500	Ken. Oil, (a pros)	⅛	⅜	⅜
3,400	Key'e Con.	8¾	8½	8½

MINING STOCKS.

6,400	Acme C. M.	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,500	Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	½	⅓	⅜
5,100	††Al.Std.Cop.	34	30	34
3,400	††Atlanta	10⅛	10	10⅛
200	††Big Ledge	⅜	⅜	⅜
6,100	Big L. Cop.	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
2,000	††Booth	8	8	8
5,000	†Bos.& Mon.	55	53	53
700	Butte & Z. v. t. ctfs..	10¼	10	10
1,000	Butte Det...	⅞	..	⅞
200	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	††Calenda..	58	58	58
4,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½
500	Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	Carlisle Min.	4	4	4
2,000	††Casbboy ..	8	7½	8
19,500	††Coco	1⅞	1½	1⅞
400	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2½	2½	2½
550	‡Con.H'stead	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	Cress.Con.G.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1,500	Crystal C. M.	1¾	1½	1¾
8,100	‡Emma Con..	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	First Nat.Cp.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	††Gold. Con...	51	50	51
3,500	††Gold. Mer.	6	5	6
500	††GonsterM.	⅛	⅞	⅛
1,200	Hecla Min...	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝
500	Hud.B.Z.M...	1	1	1
500	‡Iron Bloss.	1	1	1
10,000	‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.)..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	††Jim Butler	82	82	82
500	Jose.-Kenne. (a pros.)..	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	†Jumbo Ext.	33	32	33
800	†Jum.M.of N. M. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
1,500	La R. Con..	½	½	½
800	‡LittleMines	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	††Lucky Girl	16	15	16
2,600	‡Magma Ch.	½	½	½
450	Magma Cop.	47	44½	46
800	††ManticoC.	23	23	23

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Beth.Steel 5s 2-yr. notes.	98½	98¼	98¼
2,000	‡Erie5s notes	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
25,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s..	80	79	79¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	4⅜	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Am.-B. Mfg..	6	10	6	10
Do pf.....	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug..	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Am. Stores..	34	36½	34	36⅛
Do 1st pf...	96	98	96	98
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors..	3⅛	4	3⅛	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer	18	19	18	19
Brit.-Am. T.. Ord	17⅛	18	17⅜	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	100	104	100	104
Cen. Fdry..	52	54	52	54
Chal. Motors..	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
Charc'l I. pf..	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
Cramp Ship..	90	95	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	70	80	70	77
Eastern Steel.	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun..	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Elite Plan S..	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Free. S. new.	43	45	43	44
Fisk Rub. 1st cony. pf.....	103	..	103	..
Grant M. Car.	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Holly Sugar..	46	48	46	48
Do pf.....	100	102	100	102
Hendee Mfg..	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & P..	27½	..	27½	..
Int. Trad. pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R..	17	17¼	17	17¼
Do pf.....	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.....	8½	9½	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S..	75	80	75	80
Llima Loco'e..	57	58	55	57
Lukens Steel.	42	47	42	47
Do 1st pf...	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mackay Cos. pf	84	86	84	84
Manh. Transit..	⅝	1	⅝	1
Mar. of Am..	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Marlin Arms.	94	100	95	100
Mitchell Mot.	41	50	41	50
Motor Prod..	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Shipbg.	44	46	44	46
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck...	70	72	72	74
Do pf.....	93	95	93	95
Smith (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf.....	92	98	92	98
St.L.Rky.Mt. & Pacific...	32	34	30	34
Stand. Motors	11	11¼	10¾	11¼
United Sugar.	36	36⅛	36	36⅛
West I. Syn..	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
Zinc Concent.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞
OIL STOCKS.				
Atlantic Pet..	6¾	7	6¾	7
Am. Oil, N.B.	43	44	43	44
Am. Oil, Ref.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Knic.Wy.Pet.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Midw. Oil pf.	99	100	99	100
N. Y. & O. O.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Penn. Gaso...	⅞	1	⅞	1
Penn.-Wyo...	8½	8¾	8½	8½
People's Oil...	¾	1	¾	1
Pierce Oil....	11⅜	12¼	12	12½
Tex. Nat. Oil.	48	50	43	50
Utah Pet....	38	40	38	40
Vac. G. & O..	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
MINING STOCKS.				
Alaska Mines.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Austin Amas.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Ind. Lead....	11⅛	12	11½	12
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil		19	19¼	19
Atlantic Refining		925	950	915
Borne-Scrymser		410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe L.		99	102	99
Chesebrough Mfg.		390	410	390
Colonial Oil		50	70	50
Continental Oil		490	510	490
Crescent Pipe L.		38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.		155	165	155
Eureka Pipe L.		210	215	210
Galena S. Oil		147	150	147
Galena S. Oil pf.		139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line		210	215	210
Indiana Pipe L.		96	99	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.		11	13¼	15¼
Nat. Transit		14	16	14
N. Y. Transit		180	190	185
Northern P. L.		97	100	97
Ohio Oil		340	344	338
Penn.-Mex. Fuel		47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas		505	515	500
Prairie Pipe Line		274	280	268
Solar Refining		330	340	330
Southern Pipe Line		195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil		290	295	287
South. Pipe L.		110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.		260	264	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.		750	760	750
Stand. Oil of Kan.		485	490	490
Stand. Oil of Ky.		345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Nab.		500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.		582	587	580
Stand. Oil of N. Y.		281	285	278
Stand. Oil of Ohio		430	440	430
Swan & Finch		100	110	100
Union Tank		93	95	92
Vacuum Oil		355	365	350
Washington Oil		30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Astna pf.	106	115	104	107
American Brass	324	328	326	330
Atlas Powder	159	162	158	160
Do pf.	99	101	99	100
Babcock & Wilcox	122	126	124	126
Bliss	500	550	500	550
Do pf.	73	78	73	78
Can. Explosives	350	450	350	450
Do pf.	100	114	104	114
Colt's Arms	106	115	106	112
Du Pont	253	260	250	256
Do old com.	104	105	104	
Do deb. pf.	99	*101	100	
Hercules Powder	247	251	246	
Do pf.	116	120	116	
Niles-Bem't-Pond	154	158	155	
Scovill Mfg.	630	640	630	
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000	

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
American Cigar	168	112	168	
Do pf.	95	99	95	
Conley Foil	250	325	260	
J. S. Young	100	120	120	
Do pf.	105	110	105	
MacAndrews & F.	210	230	205	
Do pf.	99	102	100	
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215	
R. J. Reynolds	330	360	330	
Do pf.	111	112	110¼	
Tobacco Prod.	40	50	40	
Do pf.	80	90	80	
Weyman-Bruton	14	16	14	
Do pf.	46	48	46	
Young Smelting	100	105	100	
Do pf.	100	102	100	
$5,000 Am. Cot. Oil 5s	97⅝	97¾	97⅝	
1,000 G. & Ala. 5s	98	98	98	
3,000 M.& M.Tr.6s	98½	98¼	98½	
1,000 Mon. Val. 5s	92	92	92	
14,000 Penn. gen. mtg. 6½s	94⅝	95⅝	94⅝	
$2,000 Phil.Rt.Ist6s	101	101	101	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Strength was reflected by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange during the greater part of the day. United States Steel common was prominent in the leadership, with more than 45,000 shares of that issue dealt in. The other steel stocks and the "war issues" generally were firm. The continued ease of the money market, as well as the latest advices from Europe, were construed favorably.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm..	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
250	Am. Can....	50⅝	49½	50⅝
100	Am. C. & F.	77	76¾	76¾
140	Am. Ice Sec.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
120	Am. Linseed.	25⅞	25½	25⅝
350	Am. Loco..	72¾	70¼	71⅝
750	Am. S. & R.	107⅛	105½	106⅝
70	Am. Sugar..	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
850	Anac. Cop...	80⅜	79⅜	80
70	A..T.& S.F.	100½	100½	100⅝
650	Bald. Loco..	72⅜	70⅞	71⅜
150	Balt. & Ohio.	71⅝	71¼	71⅜
3,120	Beth.Steel B.	134¾	131⅛	134¼
500	Cent.Leather	91½	90	90⅜
10	Chand. Mot.	90	90	90
50	Ches. & Ohio	60½	60¼	60¼
200	C.,M.& St.P.	71⅜	70½	71⅛
50	Chile Copper	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
200	Chino Copper	55½	55	55½
100	Col. F. & I.	52	51¾	52
1,350	Corn Prod...	37⅛	36¾	36⅞
1,850	Crucible St'l	86⅞	85⅝	86⅜
150	Cub.CaneSu.	43⅝	43¼	43¼
50	Erie	25½	25¼	25¼
750	Gen. Motors.	120⅜	115½	120½
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	34¾	33½	33⅝
100	Inspir. Cop..	61⅝	61	61⅛
200	Int. Mer. M.	29⅝	27¾	29¼
3,450	Do pf.....	85⅜	85	85¼
100	Interb. Con..	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
250	Kenne. Cop.	44¾	43⅞	43⅞
100	Lack. Steel..	93⅜	93¼	93½
520	Mex. Petrol.	98⅞	98¼	98⅛
150	Miami Cop..	41¼	41	41
300	Mo. Pacific..	31½	30⅜	30⅜
250	Midvale Steel	62	61½	62
240	Nat. Enam..	42⅞	42½	42⅞
40	N. Y. Cent..	89¼	89¼	89¼
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36⅝	36½	36½
100	Ohio G. Gas.	119¼	119¼	119¼
55	Ont. Mining.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
250	Pac. Mail...	29	27⅞	29
64	Pennsylvania.	52½	52½	52½
440	Pit.Coal t.r.	58½	57¼	58¼
200	P. Marquette	20¾	19½	20¾
10	Pitts. & W.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
120	Ray Copper.	28½	28⅜	28½
740	Reading....	96⅛	95¾	96⅛
800	Rep. I. & S.	92¾	91½	92⅛
790	Sinclair Oil.	42¾	41⅞	42¼
10	So. Pacific..	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
100	So. Railway.	27	26⅝	26⅞
650	Studebaker..	61⅛	60	61¼
10	Tenn. Cop...	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
410	Tob. Prod...	63	62	62
210	Union Pac...	135⅝	135	135½
960	U. S. Ind. A.	159½	156½	159½
20	U. S. Rub...	61⅛	61¼	61¼
45,500	U. S. Steel..	125⅜	123½	127⅜
550	Utah Copper.	100⅜	108½	109⅜
100	W. & L. E..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Westing. El.	51	50⅝	51
200	Willys-Over.	32⅞	32⅝	32½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta....	.10½	.10¼	.10½
300	Con. Va...	.80	.30	.30
550	Gold. Con..	.51	.50	.51
600	Jas Bella..	.11	.10¾	.11
600	Man. Cons.	.33	.33	.33
500	Mizpah....	.12	.12	.12
1,000	Montana...	.22	.22	.22
1,000	Res. Eula..	22½	.22½	.22½
200	Ton. Ext..2.50		2.50	2.50
500	Wh. Caps.1.40		1.40	1.40

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.....	79½	79½	79½
7,000	A. T. & T. 5s 99	99	99	99
$2,000	A. T. & T. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼
1,000	Swift 5s.....	99¾	99¾	99¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Am. Shipbldg.	85¼	85	85
79	Booth Fish...	120	116	120
80	Do pf.....	88	88	88
100	Chi. Rys.,Ser.2	13¼	13¼	13½
800	Cudahy	121⅜	121	121⅜
70	Com. Edison..	125	125	125
55	Dis. Match...	119	119	119
9	Hart, S. & M.	75	75	104
10	Lade Air ...	260	260	260
435	Lindsay Light	31½	30⅜	31½
325	Prest-O-Lite.	140	140	140
42	Pub. Serv. pf.	100	100	100
53	Quak.Oats pf.	101½	101	101½
$2,000	Chi.Rys.1st5s	92⅜	92¼	92⅜
2,000	Peo. G.ref.5s	95½	95¼	95¼

Bonds.

$4,000	P.S.(N.Ill.)5s	89½	89¼	89½
11,000	Wilson 1st6s.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins.	20½	20½	20½
30	Am. Gas	104	104	104
70	Am. Stores ..	35½	35¼	35½
40	Elec. Storage.	61¼	60¼	61¼
10	Gen. Asph.pf.	59	59	59
616	L. Sup. Corp.	19¼	19	19¼
50	Lehigh Nav..	77½	77⅜	77½
200	Leh.Val.Tran.	25	24½	25

Bonds.

$3,000	Elec.S.& Pur. 4s	78	77⅞	78
43,000	LiberCy2con.	100	100	100
14,000	Penn. gen. mtg. 6½s	94⅝	95⅝	94⅝
$2,000	Phil.Rt.1st6s	101	101	101

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Atlantic Pet.	7	7	7
33	Con. Coal...	110	110	110
95	Con. Power.	112	112	112
117	Consol. Gas & Seal....	52	52	52
5	Canton Co.	150	150	150
200	Cos. & Co. ctf.	13	13	13

Bonds.

$3,000	Atl.Char.5s..	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	G. & Ala. 5s.	98	98	98
3,000	M.& M.Tr.6s.	98½	98¼	98½
1,000	Mon. Val. 5s.	92	92	92

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	98½	98½	98½
80	Alaska Gold.	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
85	Algomah	.75c	65c	65c
220	Alm. Zinc....	31¼	31	31¼
4	Do pf.....	65	65	65
200	Ariz. Com'l..	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
11	Cal. & Ha..	540	540	540
10	Centennial ..	16¾	16¾	16¾
255	Cop

WANTS NO SKYSCRAPERS.

Fifth Avenue Section Hurt by Tall Buildings, Association Asserts.

The Fifth Avenue Association has started a campaign to prevent the erection of any more tall apartment houses on the thoroughfare north of Fifty-ninth Street, in the blocks facing the Park. A Special Committee has been appointed, which plans to obtain legislation, if necessary, toward limiting the height of buildings on the avenue between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets to 100 feet. The height limit is now 150 feet, which permits a twelve-story structure.

Walter Jennings is Chairman of the committee, and among the other members are James Speyer, the banker; Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; George T. Mortimer, Edmund L. Baylies, Heinrich Schmiewind, Jr., William W. Hoppin, Bruce M. Falconer, Dr. Robert H. Whitten, Henry Harper Benedict, and Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association. Mr. Speyer recently joined the upper Fifth Avenue colony when he moved into his new house at the southeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, opposite the Henry Phipps home.

At a recent meeting of the committee a resolution was adopted in which it was stated that "tall apartment buildings on upper Fifth Avenue tend to depreciate property values, shut off light and air from the neighboring residences, and threaten to ruin the district for residential purposes and to destroy the architectural symmetry and beauty of the only great residential thoroughfare still left in this city."

In the choice home region of upper Fifth Avenue there are now five twelve-story apartment houses, being respectively on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street, northeast corner of Eighty-first Street, and in the middle of the block between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Street, adjoining the Phipps mansion on the Eighty-seventh Street corner. The latter is the only tall apartment on a side plot, and its erection was a source of great annoyance to Mr. Phipps. The newest one is nearing completion on the Seventy-fourth Street corner, the site of the old Pell house.

INSURANCE RATES HALVED.

Governor Edge Invokes Power Given by Compensation Law.

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—Minimum rates for compensation insurance which prevailed from May 1 to July 4 in this State have been cut practically in half and the rate-setting power of the State vindicated and established as a result of an inquiry by the State Banking Department. The minimum rate was $15. It was found impracticable to cut this in half, so it was fixed at $10. The classifications which formerly called for a $25 premium now have a rate of $12.50, and the $35, $50, $75, $100, $150, $200, and $250 classifications have all been cut exactly in half.

These premiums approximate the charges made by the companies some time ago, but on May 1 last there was a general rise, justified by the statement that it cost more to do business and that there was great risk in small policies. The compulsory insurance law contained a rate-making clause, and this was put into effect by Governor Edge. In a letter commenting upon the rates Governor Edge says further adjustment may be found desirable, and that the practical power which the State has must and will be used to bring about fair and equitable rates.

INSTRUCTION.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Washington Heights furnished a good deal yesterday in the sale of the six-story building known as the Northdale at the southeast corner of Northern Avenue and 179th Street. It covers a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue by 95 feet on the street, and was purchased by Morris Kashowitz from the Nason Realty Company, controlled by Max N. Natanson. The building is fully rented and was held at $100,000.

E. Leitner was the broker in the sale. The sellers acquired the property with the adjoining similar structure known as the Southdale, on the 178th Street corner, last March from the Hudson Mortgage Company.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Dr. George E. Doty, who owns 216 West Thirty-eighth Street, has increased his holdings by the purchase of 214 adjoining, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 98.9, from Harriet S. Fischer. The buyer now controls a plot, 33.4 by 98.9.

David Sherman purchased from the Land Estates, associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, 152 West 120th Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

Buy East Harlem Dwelling to Alter Into Flats.

The Meister Builders, Inc., purchased a four-story brownstone brick building, on a lot 20 by 100, at 28 East 128th Street. The structure will be altered under the new three-family law.

Transfer to Claflin's, Inc.

The Claflin Building, occupying the greater part of the block between West Broadway, Worth, Thomas and Church Streets, has been transferred, as recorded in the Register's office yesterday, by the H. B. Claflin Corporation to Claflin's, Inc., the new company just formed to take up the business. The transfer was made subject to a $450,000 mortgage.

Firm Moves from Save New York Zone.

Additional evidence of the success of the Save New York Movement in inducing manufacturing trades to go outside of the Fifth Avenue retail centre north of Thirty-third Street is shown in the agreement just made by B. Kreisworth, H. Shmulewitz & Co., furriers, to move from the loft recently leased by the firm at 86 West Thirty-eighth Street. They were formerly at 41 West Twenty-first Street. A letter from the firm to the Save New York Committee yesterday says:

"We do not wish to do anything that is injurious to the city, and now that we understand that we should not have moved into the zone, we guarantee to move out again from our loft in Thirty-eighth Street, which we are now occupying, within one week's time. We will locate outside of the Save New York Zone and agree never to come into the same again.

"S. S. Atkins, realising that our leasing his loft was contrary to the spirit and principle of the Save New York Movement, has agreed to cancel the lease and pay our moving expenses."

Buys Big Bronx Theatre Site.

A new theatre in the Bronx will soon be built at the northwest corner of Fordham Road and Valentine Avenue. A plot of eight lots there has been purchased by the B. F. Keith New York Theatres Company from F. Aldton Salter and Arthur E. Briggs. The buyers are having plans prepared for a theatre which will accomodate about 3,000 persons. The entire investment will represent at completion about $600,000.

Harold M. Silverman, of the office of Charles S. Kohler, was the broker in the transaction. Maurice Goodman, as attorney, represented the buyer, and Steinkamp and Salter the sellers.

Bronx Sales.

S. J. Taylor sold for Franklin B. Wilson two abutting lots 25 by 175 by 25 by 178, located 218 feet south of East 183d Street, with frontage on the Concourse and Ryer Avenue.

The Cruikshank Company sold for Mrs. Fordham Morris to Henry E. Hall the three-story flat house 1,819 Sedgwick Avenue, on a lot 25 by 90 feet. The buyer purposes to make substantial alterations.

Florence M. Henry sold to J. A. Thornton 812 East 169th Street, a lot 20 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The State Banking Department sold to an investing client of Frank B. Little 206 Seventh Avenue, a three-family brick flat, 1,034 and 1,036 Atlantic Avenue, two four-story tenements, and 530 and 532 Dean Street, two eight-family tenements.

Nettie Delak sold to a client of Martin A. Ansbro, 7,712 Seventh Avenue, a two-family brick dwelling.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Ridgewood Democrat Club has purchased from Paul Stier, Inc., the building now being used as a clubhouse at the southwest corner of Putnam Avenue and Stier Place, Ridgewood.

R. Lange sold to G. B. Pearsall the property 100 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Sumner Avenue and Rosedale Avenue, Rosedale.

The Kew Gardens Corporation sold to the Classic Construction Company a plot 100 by 200 feet on the west side of Maple Street, 206 feet north of Brandon Avenue, Jamaica.

The Trent Realty Company sold to the Jackson-Steinway Company a plot 100 by 100, on the northwest side of Fourteenth Avenue, 250 feet northeast of Graham Avenue, and 50 by 100 feet on the southeast side of Thirteenth Avenue, 250 feet northeast of Graham Avenue, Long Island City.

$45,000 Sale at Great Neck, L. I.

Baker Crowell, Inc., sold the estate of Lillian Relyea, overlooking the waters of Little Neck Bay at Great Neck, L. I., to Blanche B. Barnes. The property was held at $45,000.

Buys Scarsdale Farm.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Nathaniel Martin the latter's farm on Underhill Road, one mile from the Scarsdale station, to T. Russell Brown.

W. C. Reick Buys at Red Bank.

A real estate transaction was closed at Red Bank yesterday through the agency of W. A. Hopping in the purchase by William C. Reick of The New York Sun of the William J. Sutton property, containing a three-story building on Broad Street. The price paid was $42,500, but the deed included property at Monmouth Beach, which Mr. Reick traded as part payment.

Mr. Reick bought the property as an investment for his three daughters, the Misses Amy R., Margaret, and Carrie L. Reick and title will be made out in their names.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold the Colonial frame residence and grounds for H. W. Stevens, Jr., on Page Terrace, Mountain Station, South Orange, N. J., to Earl Bigelow.

Steven B. Ayres has sold for the Wheeler Corporation and others to A. J. Brunson, President of the First National Bank of Plainfield, the block "M" in the development known as Watchung Heath.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Henry Leerburger to Frank E. Fulis the four-story building at 528 Canal Street, between Washington and West Streets.

George R. Read & Co., leased for 76 Fifth Avenue, Inc., in the Taber Building, 78 Wall Street, the first floor to the New York Agency of the Produce and Warrant Company, Inc. of Antwerp, Belgium.

William J. Smith leased for the Peller Amusement Company the Windsor Terrace Theatre, Prospect Avenue and Vanderbilt Street, to David Blank for a long term of years.

Broadway Office Building at Auction.

Joseph P. Day, will sell at foreclosure Friday the eighteen-story office building, at 170 Broadway and 2 and 4 Maiden Lane known as the Broadway and Maiden Lane Building. It has six hydraulic elevators, with a frontage of 76.7 feet on Broadway and 110.11 feet on Maiden Lane. The mortgage indebtedness is $328,566.

Realty Notes.

There were 14,841 realty papers recorded in the Queens County Clerk's office in the first half of the year 1917.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company, has placed a first mortgage of $25,000 for the heirs of the McCarthy estate on their property, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 119th Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have renewed the lease at 7 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story house, for Mrs. J. Q. A. Ward to Dr. B. W. Key.

Edmund L. Baylies, has awarded a contract to John I. Downey for the erection of a four-story English basement house at 9 East Sixty-second Street from plans by Harry Allen Jacobs.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

Wednesday, July 11.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 571, n w corner 52d St, 23.5x80, four-story tenement and store; adjourned to July 25.

92d St, 89 West, n s, 445 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, three-story dwelling; trustees of Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of Protestant Episcopal Church against P. S. Ketterer et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; due, $13,577.75; taxes, &c., $356.60; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

Canal St, 164-68, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 47x100x94x irregular, six-story building; E. F. De Beixedon and another, trustees, against Margaret Schrenkeiser et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $91,792.31; taxes, &c., $30.15; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 790, e s, 50 ft n of 158th St, 25x101.10, to Park Av x 27.9x89.2, three and two story buildings; Harlem Savings Bank against M. J. Broderick et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $5,579.93; taxes, &c., $305.84; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By George Price.

Nelson Av, s e corner of 170th St, 24.6x100, vacant; City of New York against Margaret McCarthy, et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $3,772.67; taxes, &c., $1,211.14; to the plaintiff for $250.

By James J. Donovan.

Cauldwell Av, 805, e s, 74.9 ft n of 158th St, 22.5x55.5, two-story dwelling; Harry Meyer against Wolf Burland et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $3,337.17; taxes, &c., $362; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By Joseph & Co.

Fordham Road, 552 East, s s, 25 ft e of Lorillard Place, 31x102, two-story dwelling; Harlem Savings Bank against A. S. Connelly et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $4,550.69; taxes, &c., $395.72; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n e corner of 184th St, for a two-story store and garage, 25x119; W. Hutton, Jr., 68 Northern Av, owner; W. H. Temple, 401 West 149th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n e corner of 185th St, to a one-story garage; D. Myers, premises, owner; Landsman & Barton, architects; cost, $15,000.

46th St, 57 West, to a four-story dwelling; J. Aaron, 52 Vanderbilt Av, owner; De Rose & Cavalieo, architects; cost, $5,500.

109th St, 157 and 159 East, to four-story dwelling; C. Schaumberger, 105 East 109th St, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,500.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 149, n s, 57.8 ft e of Thompson St, 28.6x100, July 10; Grasia Masulli to Louis Campora, Northvale, N. J., guardian, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Frank G. Brunella, 274 7th Av, July 10, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $22,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $450

LENOX AV, 272, e s, 115.5 ft n of 123d St, 18x75, April 30; Mary A. Peirce to Daniel L. Evans of Fottstown, Penn., trustee, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

SCAMMEL ST, e s, 27x95, Lot 35, map of Thomas Ivers, July 10; William Newman to Jacob Newman, 150 West 87th St, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $23,000; attorneys, Foster & P., 61 Broadway.....$6,000

SHERMAN AV, n s, 50 ft w of Academy St, 50x100, July 9; Purchase Holding Corp. to John J. Cisco and another, executors, &c., 101 West 85th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $34,000

WATER ST, 83, s e s, 108.7 ft n e from s e corner of Bread St, 28.7x90x28.7x86.8, July 11; Jay W. Becherer to Elbridge T. Gerry, Newport, R. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

7TH AV, 2,320, n w corner of 136th St, 32.5x100, July 10; Right Realty and Security Co. to Herman Stark, 297 East 10th St, installments, $350 month; attorney, Nathan Friedman, 309 Broadway.....$1,400

11TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 36th St, 24.9x100, July 10; Charles and George Shortmeier to Philip Stevenson, Westbury, L. I., due July 1, 1920, 6½ p. c.; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St.....$7,000

SAME PROPERTY, July 10; same to Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same.....$1,000

58TH ST, 227-229 East, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, July 10; Susanna Van Der Horst to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and int. as per bond.....$10,500

63D ST, 125 West, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5, July 8; Mary C. Russell to Hy. W. Harwood, 134 2d Place, Brooklyn, due July 1, 1922, prior mtg $21,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

65TH ST, 8 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 43x100.5, July 10; Brooklyn Improvement Co. to United Securities Corp. of St. Paul, Minn., office, 32 Nassau St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St.....$200,000

90TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x100.8, July 6; William M. Christie to Daniel B. Butler, corner Clifford's Lane and S. I. R. R. track, Great Kills, Borough of Richmond, due July 9, 1920, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Theodore Baumeister, 35 Nassau St.....$3,000

100TH ST, s s, 73.8 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, July 10; William Newman to Jacob Newman, 150 West 87th St, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorneys, Foster & P., 61 Broadway.....$4,000

116TH ST, 112 West, s s, 185 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, July 10; Wellworth Property Co. to Arco Realty Co., 80 East 42d St, due Aug. 1, 1923, prior mtg $17,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

181ST ST, 156 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11, July 10; James M. Whitney to Right Realty and Security Co., 35 Nassau St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $12,850; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St.....$1,400

138TH ST, n s, 465.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, July 3; Chauncey O. Middlebrook to Hy. W. Harwood, 134 2d Place, Brooklyn, due July 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

150TH ST, s s, 80, 186.8, and 186.4 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 3 lots, each 56.8x99.11, building loan, July 10; 470 West 150th St. Corp. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due Oct. 1, 1922, 6 p. c., 3 mtgs, $20,000 each, and prior mtg to extent of $44,178.05;

attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $150,000

150TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 170x99.11, building loan, subject to 3 prior mtgs, each $50,000, July 10; 470 West 150th St. Corp. to same, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $15,000

211TH ST, n s, 139.3 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11, July 11; Thomas Dwyer to James S. Coward, 743 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 176 Montague St, Brooklyn $5,000

Bronx.

LOT 57, Block 5,350, tax map; Harriet N. Cokeley to Louise Lindeman, 2,847 La Salle Av, July 7, due as per bond; attorney, William A. Cokeley, 1,825 Fort Schuyler Road $1,000

LOT 119, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Benedetta Ceretta to Filomena Pavir, 719 East 218th St, July 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 141st St, 27.10 x100; Herman Elsasser to Martin Mayer, 108 6th Av, prior mtg $21,000, July 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

TELLER AV, 1,261, w s, 20x100; Ewald Hylander to Harry Nelson, 1,827 Washington Av, July 9, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Karlson, 216 East 57th St.....$700

3D AV, n e corner of 169th St, runs n 99.1x e 90.2x s 29.10x s 69x w 95; Benanson Realty Co. to New York Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway, July 9, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway $24,000

7TH ST, n s, being w ⅔, Lot 805, map of Wakefield, 76x114; Frank H. Griffin to Frederick J. Stimson, 109 East 71st St, July 5, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Stimson & W., 2 Rector St.....$1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 580; Gordon Bros. against Treblig Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$117

7TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 23x60; Eagle Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against Marguerite Dalmar, owner; Robert Podgur, Inc., contractor $47

18TH ST, 518 East; Wright & Brown against New York Ice Co., Inc., owners; Buriing Engineering and Construction Co., contractor $1,841

25TH ST, 519 West; Friedman Marble and Slate Works, Inc., against Marginal Realty Co., owner; Wells Bros. Co., contractor.$196

160TH ST, 646 to 652 West; Anton Larsen & Son, Inc., against Homo Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$200

160TH ST, 656 to 660 West; Frank Scolaro against Natwil Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor $225

160TH ST, 646 to 664 West; Marcus E. Cummings against Homo Construction Co., Inc., owners; Moskowitz & Linder, contractors $2,960

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 67.8x185; Pierce Butler and Pierce Mfg. Corp. against Ensign Improvement Co., owners; James B. Smith, contractor..$1,589

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62x100; A. Filippi Co. against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors.$350

178TH ST, East, 856; F. McManus & Bros. against Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., and John Doe, owners; Boulevard Holding Co., Inc., contractors.....$411

181ST ST, East, 267; Frank Scolaro against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors $553

183D ST, s w corner of Morris Av, 43.1x 106.7; Pierce Butler and Pierce Mfg. Corp. against 1883d St. and Morris Av. Corp., owners; Samuel G. Arnone, contractor. $2,288

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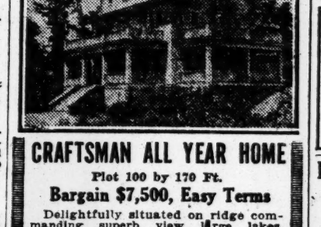

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Rentals

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,865, e s, 188.11 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; William Kleinman to William Kleinman, Inc., 165 Amsterdam Av, April 23, 1917; attorney, L. Dorfman, 115 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 166th St, 52.3x100; Irving Arms R. E. Corp. to Midwest Holding Corp., 633 West 138th St, mtg $85,000, June 30; attorney, Samuel Marion, 52 Broadway.....$1

AVENUE A, 1,361, w s, 76.5 ft s of 73d St, 26.1x100; Frank Lutter et al. to Wenzel Lutter, 1,361 Avenue A, b. and s., c. a. s., July 10; attorney, John A. Stolba, 405 East 75th St.....$1

BSSEX ST, 25, n w s, at s w s of Hester St, 25x62.6; Meyer Greenberg to Israel Murzin, 48 Henry St, mtg $44,500, July 10.....$1

BOUSTON ST, 26 West, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105, foreclosure July 3, 1917; Irving Washburn, referee to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

MONROE ST, 171, n s, 139.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.10x100x22.10x100; Albert T. Petersen to Peter J. White, 239 West 105th St, mtg $25,000, June 22; attorney, William R. Adams, 50 Broad St.....$1

MOTT ST, 63, w s, 125 ft n of Bayard St, 25x100; Herbert Baum to the Motidel Realty and Leasing Co., 857 Madison Av, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, July 10; attorneys, Moss, M. & W., 233 Broadway.....$100

ORCHARD ST, 49, —x—; Wolf Nadler to the Public Stables, Inc., 299 Broadway, June 19; attorney, A. Gutterman, 49 Orchard St..$100

PITT ST, 13, w s, 175.8 ft n of Grand St, 25.8x128; Joseph Sperber to Cisch Realty Corporation, 299 Broadway, July 11; attorney, Samuel Schack, 299 Broadway..$1

STANTON ST, 162, n s, 50 ft w of Clinton St, 25x75; Fannie Dublin to Marie Kahrs, 1,406 Edgewater Road, mtg $15,100, all liens.....$1

WATER ST, 33, s e s, 103.7 ft n e from s e corner of Broad St, 28.7x90.7; Elbridge T. Gerry to J. W. Becherer, 35 Midwood St, Brooklyn, July 3; attorneys, Harris & T., 258 Broadway.....$1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 80 ft s of Worth St, runs s 100 ft to n s of Thomas St x e 200x n 100x w 100 to w s of Church St x n 80 to s s of Worth St x w 75.1 to West Broadway x s 80 to beginning; H. B. Claflin Corp. to Claflin's, Incorporated, 224 Church St, mtg $450,000, July 10; attorneys, Patterson, E. Gr. & Gr., 120 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, 2,320, n w corner of 136th St, 82.5x100; Right Realty and Security Co. to James M. Whitney, 156 West 134st St, mtg $44,900, July 10; attorney, E. A. Johnson, 154 Nassau St.....$100

11TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100; Philip Stevenson to Charles Shortmeier, Tottenville, N. Y., and another, July 10; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$100

18TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 21x92; Joseph W. Keller to Elemco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, and another, July 10; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.$100

34TH ST, 136 West, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 26x98.9, foreclosure, July 5, 1917; Arthur Offner, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$110,000

37TH ST, 222-24 West, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9; Irma B. Weiss to W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., trustee, 52 West 9th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

55TH ST, 214 West, s s, 136.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; Harriet S. Fischer (James) to George E. Doty, 216 West 38th St, mtg $18,000, July 9; attorney, William G. Bushell, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100

115T ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 200x98.9; Consolidated Gas Co. of New York to Consolidated Tel. & Electric Subway Co., 54 Lafayette St, b. and s., c. a. s., July 2; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St.....$100

58TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Susanna Van Der Horst, 238 East 53d St, mtg $12,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

65TH ST, 8 East, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 48x100.5; 84th St. Realty Co. to Brooklyn Improvement Co., 44 Wall St, July 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

77TH ST, 101 West, n w corner of Columbus Av, 20x100.5, mtg $30,000; 98th St, 76 West, s e corner of Columbus Av, 27.8x100.8, mtg $60,000; 125th St, 456, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x25.2, mtg $38,000; Broadway, 3201, n e corner of Manhattan St, 112.7x98.4x100.1x47.2, mtg $110,000; Lawrence St, s s, 195.4 ft w of Old Broadway, runs w 36.2 to s s of 129th St x w 14.8x s 90.3 to s s of Broadway, at point 28 ft s of 129th St x s 60x e 18x n 99.6 to beginning, mtg $57,500; Arden St, 23, e s, 269 ft n of Nagle Av, runs e 110x n 110 to street x — 27 to beginning, mtg $22,500; Amsterdam Av, 8,852-54, n w s, 244.2 ft s w of Emerson St, runs n w along avenue 54.11x n 138.7x w 48x s 170.2 to beginning, mtg $50,000; Amsterdam Av, 8,856-58, n w s, 134.4 ft s w of Emerson St, 54.11x138.7x45x107.1, mtg $45,000; Carlos L. Henriques to Jeannette, his wife, 13 West 88th St, July 5; attorney, Jacob Welz, 271 West 125th St.$1

82D ST, n s, 244 ft w of 8th Av, 23x102.2; Charles J. Basch to the Basch Realty Co., 67 7th Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $15,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BASH PROPERTY; the Basch Realty Co. to American Real Estate Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $15,000, all liens; attorney, David M. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$100

87TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Lester J. Saul and another, executors, &c., to Maurice Mandelbaum, 2 West 90th St., all liens, July 10; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

116TH ST, 112 West, s s, 185 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Arco Realty Co. to Wellworth Property Co., Inc., 51 Chambers St, mtg $17,00, all liens, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

120TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x79.2 to centre line of Harlem or Benson's Creek x—x31.6, and all title to land between above and centre line of block; Land Estates, Inc., to David Sherman, 16 7th St, mtg $6,000, all liens, July 10; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 203 Broadway.....$100

128TH ST, 146 East, s s, 372.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11, foreclosure July 6, 1917; Peter R. Gatous, referee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 10..$3,000

131ST ST, 273 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Theresa Redding to Wells Holding Co., 159 West 125th St, mtg $2,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, 265 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 14x99.11; Catherine A. White to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $6,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

138D ST, 540 West, s s, 415 w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11, foreclosure June 25, 1917; Philip C. Samuels, referee, to Jefferson P. & Frederick H. Smith, 167 Penn St., Brooklyn; Perry L. Smith, Mercantville, N. J., and John B. Peck, 187 Hooper St., Brooklyn, trustees, July 10; attorney, J. Harry Snook, 154 Nassau St.....$5,000

126TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, foreclosure March 14; John A. McEvelty, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Co., 60 Wall St, April 14.....$30,000

126TH ST, n s, 425.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Henry W. Harwood to Chauncey O. Middlebrook, 16 Rivington St, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

130TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Catherine A. White to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $6,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

138D ST, 540 West, s s, 415 w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11, foreclosure June 25, 1917; Philip C. Samuels, referee, to Jefferson P. & Frederick H. Smith, 167 Penn St., Brooklyn; Perry L. Smith, Mercantville, N. J., and John B. Peck, 187 Hooper St., Brooklyn, trustees, July 10; attorney, J. Harry Snook, 154 Nassau St.....$5,000

126TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, foreclosure March 14; John A. McEvelty, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Co., 60 Wall St, April 14.....$30,000

126TH ST, n s, 425.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Henry W. Harwood to Chauncey O. Middlebrook, 16 Rivington St, July 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

130TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Catherine A. White to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $6,000, all liens, July 9; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, 265 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 14

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIG CHANCE
for
HARDWARE STORE

In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey; very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away; fine new store and apartment of 7 rooms, tiled bath, over it; price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it; this is a rare opportunity; act now. Address F. B. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

Have process for manufacture material in great demand for rapid European rehabilitation, also Government and private constructional work; require plant, investment $250,000; actual conservative profit this amount annually, share equally with capital; principals only. A 69 Times.

We have 50,000 Spanish catalogues going to 50,000 Latin-American homes; can sell space for one insertion for concern looking for export business. Particulars, Latin American Trading Bureau, Ltd., 377-379 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Opportunity unparalleled, investment long-established custom dress, waist, suit shop, 5th Av. district; high-class trade; would combine with practical ladies' tailor; sub leases pay rent; $5,000 to $10,000 required. J 28 Times.

Lead mine, with complete operating equipment, owned free and clear by single individual, requires about $1,500 monthly for five months to expand. A 86 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, expert salesman, with $5,000; established flour and milling business; salary; excellent opportunity. J 298 Times Downtown.

Woodworking factory, executing interior and furniture, desires connection with reliable house for mutual benefit. L. L., 837 Washington Av.

Garage business for price of contents; long lease of premises; business $175 to $400 per day; owner retiring. Write Box 50, 1,035 3d Av.

Will invest $1,000 to $3,000 in sound, going concern that will stand investigation. Salesman, A 89 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted by large phonograph shop; full particulars on application; must have capital. E 878 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted in established waist manufacturing; must be experienced inside man; investment required. A 95 Times.

Business Notices.

Multigraph letters; rush work specialty. James Gray, 68 William. Tel. 1294 John.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; exceptional ability in every office detail; very capable; highest credentials. H. B., 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Clerk.—Experienced, reliable; best references former employers; $16-$18 A 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; accurate, neat appearance; no stenography; $15. A 861 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Refined Christian widow desires position as companion or mother's helper; can sew. S. M. L., 130 South 6th Av., Mt. Vernon. Tel. Mt. Vernon 1605.

COMPANION. — Educated, refined woman, or care lady or child; will write or call. M. M., 540 West 153d St., City.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced designer, fancy and tailored suits and gowns, desires engagements, private families, day, week, or month; elegant fit, any style. Telephone 1906 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER.—Coats, dresses; alterations; $2.50 daily; Summer customers. Phone Hensley, 5724 Morningside.

GOVERNESS. — Refined young lady, speaks German and French, would like position as governess in country. V 50 Times.

GOVERNESS—Refined Englishwoman desires position half day; would take child out, park. Phone Aud. 2250, Apt. 12½.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; 2 years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious; $8. A 867 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Henrietta Bauer, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 9 years' experience; references; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; good education; anxious locating; $7 $8. A 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education; 2 years' experience office routine; ability, refined; $12. A 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Temporary position desired; experience; best references. J 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; references former employer; $12. J 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, general office routine work; salary, $12. Phone Rhinelander 3715.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR desires position; knowledge typewriting, mimeograph, filing. Howard, 554 West 160th St.

TYPIST, expert, and all office details; neat and reliable; reference S. Fromm, 93 Underhill Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 9461 Prospect.

YOUNG LADY; office position; knowledge typewriting, small switchboard. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN, university graduate, with two years' office and private secretarial experience, desires position. Write E. R., 417 West 118th St., or phone 8375 Morningside. Apt. 23.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9468.

NURSE.—Experienced children; capable, refined. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 2547.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Business man, 35; European education; thoroughly trained; experienced executive and public accountant, organizer and systematizer; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; highest recommendations. J 267 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books closed, systematized; profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone John 4311 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, (27,) several years with certified public accountants, desires connection as semi-senior; best references. A 869 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. A 67 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; American; married; five years' experience managing office and controlling books; best references. A 71 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Married; excellent practical bookkeeper; valuable experience; public accountant preferred. A 850 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER ASSISTANT.—Young man of pleasing manners, tactful, connected with New York daily for past five years, desires change; salary no object. A 860 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT.—Experienced young architect, ENGINEERING ABILITY, desires permanent connection as live wire in going concern, assuring good future; highest references. What offer? M 156 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, 19; reliable, honest; willing worker; refence. A 74 Times.

AUDITOR, office manager acquainted every detail, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 22, experienced purchase and sales ledgers, knowledge typewriting, reliable, steady, desires position. V 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Willing worker, good penman, accurate at figures. John Farkas, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2904.

BOOKKEEPER.—(20;) experienced; high school graduate; prefers C. P. A. Klein, 110 9th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 19; high school graduate; knows stenography, typewriting. Rothstein, 802 East 3d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable taking charge; experienced; references; hustling young man; married. V 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CREDIT MAN desires position growing concern; $20. Competent, 494 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (35,) competent; ten years' practical experience. Samelson, 869 Stebbins Av.

BUTLER—Japanese; refined boy; highly recommended; city or country. Taka, 830 East 57th St.

CANDY SALESMAN.—Good producer would like connection with a reliable house. A 101 Times.

CAPABLE SALESMAN wants live city account; drawing account against commission. V 34 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver, seeks permanent position with Spanish private family; good references; speaks Spanish and English. Fernando Cabello, 102 West 81st St. Phone 8616 Greeley.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4082.

CHAUFFEUR (Irish) wishes position, private family; good mechanic; careful driver; excellent reference; experienced city and country. A 102 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, desires steady position; exempt military service; six years' experience abroad, six years New York; A1 references. A 67 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial; good mechanic; and references. Wm. Janish, 305 Fort Washington Av., St. Nicholas 8260.

CHAUFFEUR. — Newly licensed; married; willing; can operate any car or light commercial; moderate salary. A 94 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) wishes position private family; careful driver; shop experience. J 306 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR and Mechanic.—Twelve years' experience; can furnish best A1 references; city preferred; salary $30. A 90 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 28, single, speaks English, French, Italian, desires position in private family. Fernand Roduit, 228 West 24th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; careful driver; Christian; references. H. Lyons, 214 W. 82d.

CHEF, Swiss, first class, sober, wants position; good club or private house; furnish best of references. A 50 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, energetic, married, wants responsible position with good future. A 97 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Successful past ten years; American, 27, married, competent correspondent, bookkeeper, salesman, familiar gas, electric cars, storage batteries; accustomed handling help; at present employed; desires permanent connection where ability and tense application are rewarded; start moderately. B. M., Times Harlem.

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS.—DESIRE CONNECTION WITH FIRM REQUIRING MANAGER FOR DEPARTMENT; TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE HANDLING ACCOUNTS INVOLVING $40,000,000 ANNUALLY WITH ONE OF LARGEST MANUFACTURING CONCERNS IN AMERICA; AGE 36; SALARY $3,500 TO START. Y 325 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEERING and production executive, 30; twenty years' experience in shop and office on small machinery, tools. A 81 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

I have been in importing business which was discontinued on account war; am thoroughly experienced in every branch connected with a legitimate mercantile business; my income is sufficient, but want to handle a proposition where executive ability is required AND APPRECIATED; am 37 years old. A 34 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man, (20,) American-Spanish, father's chance to learn export work; salary no object. A 93 Times.

HANDY MAN seeks position, city or country; useful around house; 49 years old; good references as to character and honesty; temperate. Y 317 Times Annex.

MAN, capable, (35,) married, desires position with reputable real estate firm, with chance for advancement; fifteen years' experience; highest references. J 299 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, several years' experience maintenance large plants, desires position. V 56 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK.—Steel mill experience; conversant with all details pertaining thereto; nominal salary. Address A 358 Times Downtown.

Real-liable SALES producer, with ideas and ideals! A 366 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, having good trade in Baltimore and Washington and nearby points, wants good line on commission for the jobbing trade, Staple and Dept. stores; prefer hosiery, neckwear, shirts. Address 76 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, would like to represent reliable firm; salary or commission; accurate at figures; good mixer; best of references, or bond. V 32 Times.

SALESMAN.—Would like to get in touch with good live stock proposition; can finance myself. A 66 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, competent, desires proposition of merit; references. A 83 Times.

SALESMAN.—Eight years' experience, piano business; any line. A 84 Times.

SECRETARY-MANAGER, (32,) thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. A 353 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.—26; married; American; nine years' experience; excellent references. A 370 Times Downtown.

SPANISH young man desires a position in a big export house; have experience in the export business; good reference; salary $15. A 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT.—SEVERAL YEARS' MILLS EXPERIENCE; REFERENCES EXCELLENT; WILL CONSIDER NOMINAL SALARY. ADDRESS A 371 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; take dictation rapidly and transcribe it accurately; young and ambitious; $12. Mr. M., phone Bryant 1318, 220 West 40th St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid dictation easily taken; young, ambitious, anxious to work; $8. Phone Bryant 1318, Mr. T., 1605 Candler Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—A first-class stenographer; young man would substitute for thirty days or less; $18 weekly. A 82 Times.

SWISS HOUSEKEEPER, linguist, seeks situation, hotel, club, apartment house. A 16 Times.

TRANSLATIONS.—All kinds of translations English into French and French into English; prices moderate; estimates furnished. H. Tilliayre, 195 Fulton St.

TREASURER.—Young banker at present with large downtown institution would consider position with commercial house where executive experience, familiarity with accounting, business methods and acquaintance with New York banks would be an asset; salary $4,000. A 861 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 22, military exempt, excellent education, including legal study and experience, desires position with future; hard worker, capable, quick and accurate at figures; references. J 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20;) refined, wide awake, with initiative, intelligence and 5 years' office and business experience. Phone Gramercy 4642, or write Box A 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) wishes clerical position; understands bookkeeping and office routine; best references; moderate salary desired $15. $17. H. Wood, 685 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, office assisant or junior clerk; neat, accurate; excellent penman and filing clerk; good references; faithful worker. Beech, 20 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position with advancement; experienced bookkeeper, advertising, office clerk. Mandel, 846 East 62d.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good education and references, wishes position with small firm. H. Meltzer, 205 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN desires position woolen concern; three years' experience; references. V 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, desires evening employment, clerical, anything; Mason. 33 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position; newspaper training; factory production experience. V 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, bookkeeper, desires position, anything. A 68 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP supplied, skilled and unskilled, male and female. Harlem 1535. Associated Colored Employes, 436 Lenox Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A MANUFACTURER of men's neckwear desires several young women to assist in clerical and other capacities in his workroom. Meyers, Bachrach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; state salary desired. A 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant bookkeeper, cost clerk; familiar with high-class decorators, furniture business; only those having experience in this line and are efficient need apply. Box 278, 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper wanted for ladies' specialty shop. Apply between 9:30 and 10 o'clock A. M., N. & L. Fuchs, 852 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, entry clerk, experienced; state age, experience, and salary expected. E 861 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to take charge of office and collin.; $15. Knowledge of typewriting desired; splendid opportunity for bright girl; state full particulars, salary wanted. Write L. L., 1,364 Broadway.

BUYER WANTED.

A LAGE MIDDLE-WESTERN DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED BUYER AND MANAGER FOR MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT; MUST HAVE A1 REFERENCES. V 57 TIMES.

CASHIER.—Young lady assistant to cashier; busy office; must be experienced entering cash, making deposit, &c.; good penmanship essential; salary $12. B 39 Times.

CLERK.—ELLIOTT-FISHER BILL AND ORDER CLERK; GOOD MATHEMATICIAN. PERMANENT. 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK, expert in general office work. Apply Cashman's Song, 49 Manhattan St.

COOK wanted; competent woman cook or cook manager; five or six weeks; Riverdale, N. Y.; wages $35; permanent and raise if satisfactory. Mrs. A. M. Orass, Scarsdale, N. Y.

COOK.—Willing to do light housework for small family in Kent, Conn. Apply by mail to 22 East 68th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Spanish; Latin American Trading Bureau, 377 Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; one who can wash and iron; no cooking; city reference. Apply 896 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
100 EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5TH FLOOR.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPTS.:
WOMEN'S AND CHILDRENS' KNITTED UNDERWEAR,
WOMEN'S HOSIERY.

GIRLS.—Several bright, neat, and tidy girls in sample department of a large dry goods commission house; must be over 16; $6 per week to start; rapid advancement to competent girls. C. J. H., Station V, Box 12, City.

GIRL to take charge of mailing list for trade publication; ability to operate electrically driven addressing machine preferred; $10. Address Box V 36 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French governess wanted to care for girl 8 years old. Call, with references, Friday morning, between 10 and 12, 498 West End Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wanted, not over 30, for housekeeper in family of 3 Christian adults for two months; no washing; Westport, Conn.; must be first class in every respect; personal references required; wages $30. Apply Room 839, 116 West 39th St., between 2 and 4 o'clock; carfare paid.

MODELS.
H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
want a number of experienced sixteen size models in their dress and costume showroom.

MODELS.—Refined young women; size 34; steady position. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

MODELS, size 36, wanted for dresses. J. M. Silverman, 2-16 West 33d.

NURSES.—Undergraduate nurses wanted. Apply Thursday at 1 P. M., St. John's Guild, 203 Park Av.

PATTERN CUTTER, to cut paper patterns of ladies' and misses' suit jackets, coats, skirts, dresses, and waists from a ladies' fashion journal; only those with such experience need apply; good position for right party. Call, 24 Madison Av., Dept. 3.

PATTERN CUTTER, assistant, to cut duplicate paper patterns of ladies' and misses' garments; good position for right party. Call, Fashionable Dress, 170 5th Av.

REPRESENTATIVE. — Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced, for dress department in high-class specialty shop; permanent position and good salary to the right party. N. & I. Fuchs, 852 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Apply between 9:30 and 10 o'clock A. M.

SECRETARY.

Must be thoroughly competent and furnish good references; must be a good stenographer and typist. Write, stating age, nationality, education, former places of employment, and salary expected. J 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, who can take dictation rapidly and accurately, for relief work during Summer months; salary $15 per week, with opportunity to secure regular employment if perfect satisfaction is given; location is in office of a large manufacturing company in Jersey City. Address reply to Davitt, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—In the collection department of an old-established concern, a young lady, 18-20 years of age; splendid opportunity for high school graduate as beginner; state fully particulars and salary desired; hours, 8:30 to 5:30; location convenient to Brooklyn, west side L. road, and ferries. J 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, residing between 2d and 10th Avs., 14th and 75th Sts., with printing and publishing experience, writing a good business hand; a permanent position is open with chance of advancement; state references and salary in confidence. A 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for exporting and importing firm; must be accurate, experienced, and be able to take rapid dictation; chance for advancement; no beginners; give experience, age, references, salary wanted. J 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent opening in Christian engineer's office for refined, competent stenographer and dictaphone operator, not over 25; hour to commence 9:15; write fully, stating experience. E 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient stenographer wanted in office of wholesale clothing house; must be quick and accurate in dictation and accurate transcription; salary, $15-$18. Apply, giving full details, E 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Rapid and accurate; at least three years' experience; large wholesale cotton goods house; steady position; $12 per week; advancement; ask for Mr. King, M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced stenographer as substitute for one week, beginning July 16; one familiar with Oliver typewriter. Phone 2987 Greeley or call Lederle Laboratories, 39 West 38th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good chance for position as secretary to manager; $15 to begin, with advancement. Address or apply, with full particulars, R. F. Wire Co., 70 North 8th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, and accurate; capable assisting on books; good salary; excellent opportunity for right person. Call Room 418, 27 William St., between 9 and 10, or 4 and 5.

STENOGRAPHERS,
competent and experienced only, need apply; good opportunity. Write, stating age, nationality, previous places of employment, and salary expected. J 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, ambitious, steady, general office work; large cotton goods house; excellent chance for right young lady; state full qualifications. J 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; good, reliable girl; out of town; board, room, and salary. Apply Thursday, 3 P. M., St. John's Guild, 103 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced and well-recommended girl; salary, $15; good position for right party. Hartmann Bros., Inc., 334 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position; references required. 52 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1002.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, for patent office; state experience and salary. A 855 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, large insurance office; good opportunity; write fully; salary $35 month. J 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate preferred; permanent position. Call Vanderbilt 4720.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women to high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salaries commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 847 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TRANSLATOR.—Spanish lady to translate fashion descriptions, stories, and correspondence; must know the Spanish language thoroughly, and have fair knowledge of English; hours 8:30 to 5:30; no work on Saturday. A. Bouvet, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts.

TYPIST wanted; financial house has opening for typist and file clerk with good education, speed on machine, and willingness to handle small details with patience and good temper; $10 a week; opportunity to learn and advance. Call Room 643, 42 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Young woman for typist and file clerk; in replying give outline of previous experience, qualifications and salary expected. Y 335 Times Annex.

TYPIST for temporary position, about five or six weeks; salary $12; hours 8:30 to 5:30. J 88 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—Large manufacturing concern requires services of young lady in collection department, capable of making out statements and drafts; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential; high school graduate preferred; give full particulars as to age, education, experience, salary desired and references. E 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN of strong character, with some business experience and an intellect keen enough to serve as a basis for rapid development under intensive training; must be a good stenographer; reply, stating age and full particulars. T 188 Times.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d. Stenographers, $15-$25; typists, $12-$15; bookkeepers, $15. Miss Eisenpfeifer, Prop.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

SIX BILLING CLERKS!
WE HAVE ON FILE SIX VERY GOOD POSITIONS FOR BILLING CLERKS EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING ELLIOTT FISHER, SMITH PREMIER, AND UNDERWOOD BILLING MACHINES; SALARIES $12 TO $15 PER WEEK.

THE UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR HIGH GRADE STENOGRAPHERS STILL CONTINUES.
CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS.

The better type will find it to their advantage to register (free) with the Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
Bookkeeper, $1,300; bookkeeper, export house, $18; several assistants, $15; Stenographer, $1,200; stenographer, $1,080; stenographer, $20; stenographer, insurance office, $15; typist, $18; correspondent, $15; clerk, experienced in dry goods, $15; telephone operator, $12.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several, $10, $12, $15, $18; typist, $12; office assistants, $10; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers; we have more positions than we can fill; bookkeeper, $15.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Thirty positions; many $15, $18; bookkeeper, typists. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Thirty permanencies listed; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones. Extra. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registrations. 903 8th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-ble Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 1367 Broadway, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom. Learn filing in six weeks and get good pay and quick advancement. Evening course begins July 23. Register now. We secure positions for our students. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2261.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examinations. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
32 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted, as office manager, senior accountant qualified by experience to interview applicants, make assignments, follow up engagements, and assume entire responsibility of office; must be capable of handling full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, &c.; confidential; permanent connection, with commensurate salary. A 368 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT. — Permanent position; must be capable and experienced; state age, salary, particulars. Box 60, Station D.

AGENTS wanted to sell stock of high-grade mining company on commission in New York City and vicinity; must have experience, references, and good appearance. Call Room 1,305, 25 Broad St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by a leading newspaper in New England; give experience, references and telephone number. Interview in New York Sunday or Monday; salary. Address Y 318 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT PLANNING ENGINEER to schedule construction and engineering work, capable of taking charge of division of work; knowledge of construction, cost accounting desirable, but not essential; state experience, education, and salary expected in first letter. Address Y 307 Times Annex.

AUDITOR.—Night auditor, by first-class hotel near New York; must be experienced, proficient, and able to act as room clerk if necessary; state age, experience, salary to start. Permanent, Y 327 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—General ledger bookkeeper for accounting department of electric light company in city of 60,000 population, two hours from New York; state age, experience, reference, and salary desired. Y 312 Times Annex.

BONNAZ.—Honest salesman wanted for high-class machine and hand embroidery house; good proposition for right party; salesmen wanted; only those who have experience in costumes, and dress, coat, suit trade. 877 6th Av.

BOY, 18 TO 20, FOR STOCK BY LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE; MUST BE BRIGHT AND AMBITIOUS; ONLY THOSE WHO WISH PERMANENT POSITION NEED APPLY. P. O. BOX 3, STATION A.

BOYS.—Straight, clean-cut, manly boys, 12 to 16 year sizes, to pose for advertising photographs; wear high shoes and long stockings. Call at 9 A. M., Fashion Camera Studio, 343 West 39th, 7th floor.

BOY, 16, school graduate, bright, ambitious; large corporation to do errands, &c.; excellent chance for advancement; state full qualifications. J 54 Times.

BOY, $6 START, bright, energetic, good appearance; high school education; excellent opportunity for advancement in advertising agency. "Permanent," J 302 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Familiar with Stearns car; one who can attend to repairs preferred; must come well recommended; salary, $100 per month. Y 296 Times Annex.

CIRCULATION AND OFFICE MANAGER for successful monthly magazine of large circulation; a permanency for a responsible man; prospects far above the average. Y 306 Times Annex.

CLERKS, production and time, wanted, experienced in machine shop procedure; salary, $16 to start; good opportunity for advancement for live, active man. Box 126, 1,921 8d Av.

DOWNTOWN bank requires in its Foreign Department a young man about 24 years of age who has had experience in handling outgoing foreign collections and bills of exchange, and who is capable of handling the entire correspondence and all details connected with such work; only those who have actually had such experience need apply; answers must state previous employment, references, age, and salary expected. A 848 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—Outside of New York City, six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity and reliability and industry, about 35 years of age, at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans, also able to make accurate operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strengths of different classes of machinery and material. In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 323 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Design squad chief for steam division power station work; good working conditions; state qualifications. Post Office Box 1,962, Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER for night work; sober, reliable; must do firing six nights week; $18; large manufacturing plant in country, near city. Address J 294 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SALES MANAGER.

Large export house requires high-grade man, familiar with establishment of agencies in all foreign lands; must be good correspondent and have thorough knowledge of trade conditions in principal countries.

Unusual opportunity for right man; good salary to start, with rapid advancement as ability is demonstrated; give age, experience, and telephone number. J 300 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Wanted, clean-cut young man, with knowledge of chemicals, shipping, and capable of handling local trade and export. Write fully to Export Dept., Paul L. Feller & Co., 2 Rector St., New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT SIMON AGRESS has severed his connection with the business heretofore conducted under the style of A. Agress & Sons, and will engage in business on his own account. Abraham Agress and Isidor Agress will continue in business as A. Agress & Son.
(Signed) ABRAHAM AGRESS.
SIMON AGRESS.
ISIDOR AGRESS.

I am a Belgian soldier and have been separated from my friends for over three years. I would like a godmother. Julien Grausen, C. 201, 7th Company, Belgian Army in Campagne.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BORNSTEIN & DANZIGER, at 605 Broadway, has this day dissolved. Business continues under the name of BORNSTEIN MILLINERY EXCHANGE.

WILL PERSONS WITNESSING ATTACK on the conductor on a southbound 8th Av. car Saturday night please get in touch with the New York Railways Co., 21 Park Row?

HELP WANTED—Male.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
100 EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
for their
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
5th Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
CHINA PACKERS.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
5th Floor.

JAPANESE MAN or married couple for cottage in lonely section of country in New Jersey; must be good cook, willing to wait on table, and be generally useful; prefer man who would be interested and willing to work in garden during absence of owners; none but competent need apply; highest references required. J 49 Times.

JOBBER.—Young man with experience to receive and take care of general line of ready-to-wear samples; splendid opportunity. Apply W. & Walker, 116 West 20th.

MANAGER wanted, experienced American sales manager for large export machinery house; only man capable of handling big business and with highest references need apply. Y 283 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with special knowledge of shipyard construction and plant development problems; must be capable of analyzing conditions, making estimates, and writing reports; state experience, education, and salary expected in first letter. Address Y 320 Times Annex.

MEN wanted, about 30 years of age, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious, quick to learn, and have high school education; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age, experience if any, salary expected. E 372 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MANAGER.
Young man of good appearance, who is capable of taking charge of live store in New York State; applications will be treated confidentially; state experience, age, qualifications and salary. J 51 Times.

NICKEL PLATER, experienced, wanted. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

NIGHT ATTENDANT for small electric plant; reliability, sobriety and honesty, good references, and some experience with electrical machinery essential; eight hours per night, six nights per week; $15. Write with complete details. V 51 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER of growing manufacturing concern in Manhattan needs competent assistant, familiar with orders, credits, office routine, deliveries, &c. Give age, experience in detail, and salary desired. J 48 Times.

PORTER.—Young white man as assistant; neat appearance, capable of advancement; good clean work; sales department office hours 8—5:30, half day Saturday; salary $40-$45 month. Y 321 Times Annex.

POST OFFICE CLERK.

The services of an experienced Post Office clerk are required in a large store in this city. J 53 Times.

RAW OR STAPLE PRODUCTS.
Young man of executive abilities, well recommended, acquainted with general trade, thoroughly understanding the buying and selling of raw and staple products, wanted on commission basis; rare opportunity for experienced party; state full particulars, otherwise not considered. J 277 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, 17-19, to learn real estate business in long-established office; American; high school education preferred; $10 to start; personal references required; apply by mail only, giving full particulars. J. P. Eadie, 191 9th Av.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A Mass. corporation requires a representative for Greater New York with some salesmanship ability and mechanical aptitude; a hard, conscientious worker; highest character references required; state age; replies held in strict confidence; salary and commission. A 78 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Splendid opportunity for young or middle-aged man, general insurance business, desirable; give part time, unlimited possibilities; experience unnecessary; commission basis. A 80 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Reliable and experienced salesman who wants to connect with all-year-round proposition where the earning possibilities run as high as $15,000 annually; Eastern territory; commission with drawing account; applicant must be over 25 years of age and have best of references; executive experience would be useful; previous line sold immaterial. Call Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.
Man, aged 30-35, to canvass public and parochial school field Greater New York on educational books for old-established publishing house; want man of some experience in the work or aptitude for it; position permanent; state age, salary expected, and give sufficient particulars, with references, to warrant consideration. P. O. Box 103, Madison Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—BEARMAN & HARRIS, 71 W. 23D ST., MAKERS OF CREPE DE CHINE AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, ARE OPEN TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH TWO GOOD SALESMEN, ONE FOR THE MIDDLE WEST, THE OTHER FOR NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY. EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY CONSIDERED. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTIES. APPLY BY MAIL, COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED WITH STRICT CONFIDENCE. DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION.

SALESMAN.—High grade, proven ability; fine opportunity to make big money assisting placing an issue of preferred and common stock of a well-known corporation; references, experience, treated confidentially; commission or salary and commission. A 357 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OR SALESWOMAN
for city and vicinity, by reputable manufacturer of better grade dresses; only those with a large following need apply; excellent opportunity for live wire; commission. S. S., 267 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN WANTED, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH OFFICE AND CITY TRADE; ONLY YOUNG AND ACTIVE HUSTLERS NEED APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. J 47 TIMES.

SALES

COCCHI DEPICTS FIGHT OF VICTIM

Ruth Cruger Rejected Offer of Life if She'd Maintain Silence.

THEN HIS BLOWS FELL

Detailed Confession Tells How Slayer Shoved the Body Into Grave.

WOODS SEEKS WILSON'S AID

Visits Capital to Urge Extradition—Discrepancy in Swann's Account of the Confession.

Verbatim extracts obtained yesterday from Alfredo Cocchi's confession of the murder of Ruth Cruger did not conform with District Attorney Swann's version of it, given out on the previous day, in respect to the difficulty of discovering the disturbed condition of Cocchi's cellar when Detectives Lagarenne and Dillon examined it on Feb. 14. The District Attorney quoted Cocchi as saying that on that day the pit in which Cocchi had concealed the girl's body was covered only by a chest. The confession itself, however, says clearly that the pit was covered by nothing but the box only on Feb. 13, the day of the murder, and that before the detectives arrived on the following day he had covered the body "with earth, coal, iron, pieces of motorcycles, boxes, and whatever came to hand."

When the detectives called on Feb. 14, according to the confession, they merely asked Cocchi a few questions. They examined the premises on Feb. 15, but did not concern themselves with the chest, as they had no external evidence to lead to the belief that it had been disturbed.

The confession also shows that after Cocchi attacked Ruth Cruger he gave her a chance for her life providing she would keep silence, but that she refused.

Ruth Cruger's Desperate Resistance.

Cocchi says that she fought desperately to protect herself against him. After he threw her into the cellar, still conscious, according to his confession, he said to her:

"Please don't say anything about this, as I have a wife and two children."

"But she screamed for the police," the verbatim confession continues. "Expecting to be discovered, and terror in my heart, I struck her three blows on the head and threw it into cavity, left corner cellar; shoved her head in first; then pushed body in by legs.

"That day only put box over opening of cavity. At 4 o'clock finished; went into shop, where remained until 6 with intention of working, but always half in dream, unable to do anything. That night and day afterward did not eat and did not sleep two nights. Morning, 14th, went to shop 6 o'clock, going into cellar, covered body with earth, coal, iron, pieces motor cycles, boxes, and whatever came to hand.

"Then went to get paper, which already spoke of disappearance. Parents girl came and policemen, and I, with death in my heart, answered, 'Did not know where she had gone.'"

Deputy Commissioner Godley objected yesterday to the impression created by the statement that Cocchi's confession showed that the mere pulling away of a box on Feb. 14 would have revealed the body of the murdered girl to the police. When the attention of District Attorney Swann was called to the discrepancy between his version of Cocchi's story and the verbatim excerpt from the cabled confession, he said: "Well, the box was over it anyway."

It was also pointed out to the District Attorney that the confession of Cocchi in no material way contradicted the testimony given by the detectives in reference to the search before Commissioner Wallstein. To this the District Attorney replied:

"We have cabled to Italy today to get further details in reference to that."

Cocchi Tells of Flight.

Aside from clearing up facts concerning police activities in the case, an examination of the exact wording of the confession revealed the state of Cocchi's mind before and after the murder. He sailed from America, he asserts in the confession, under the name of Louis Leroi. Shipping as a "workman and sailor," he boarded a French boat, the Manchester, which brought him to Havre about Feb. 27. His story of his travels is rather confused, for he says that he tried to land at an English port, but was not permitted to do so. He remained on the ship a week, he asserts, and then "went to Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, and Turin." He made repeated attempts to get ashore by saying he was going to Italy as a reservist.

"I am wrecked with grief," Cocchi asserts in his confession. "Cannot bear remorse. Would like to go to the front and be killed in the first line."

In describing his efforts to remove all evidence of murder from his person, Cocchi says that when he saw the blood issuing from the wounds on Ruth Cruger's head he quickly slipped a pair of gloves on his hands, so that they could not be stained. Then he proceeded with the work of concealing the body.

"Had continued trouble with my wife," one part of his confession reads. "Afternoon of murder drank five glasses of wine to dull my senses and forget my family troubles. When I got back to shop, head a little heated with wine and irritation with my wife."

Deputy Police Commissioner Godley said yesterday that he had received a dispatch from Italy in which Cocchi explained that he had tied a rope around the legs of his victim in order to lower the body into the grave. In the confession cabled to the District Attorney Cocchi merely says that he pushed the body into the grave.

Cocchi also said in yesterday's dispatch that at one time he had asked several policemen with whom he was well acquainted what steps he would be obliged to take in order to become a citizen of the United States. This information had been furnished, he said, but he never availed himself of the opportunity, and still remained an Italian subject.

Mr. Osborne to Conduct Inquiry.

That Governor Whitman intends to make the Cruger case an opening for an extensive investigation of the whole police system, was borne out by the appointment yesterday of James W. Osborne as a special Assistant District Attorney to conduct the Grand Jury investigation. Mr. Osborne was sworn in yesterday by Judge McIntyre of the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Swann admitted that Mr. Osborne was appointed "with the approval of Governor Whitman." Mr. Osborne himself said he had had a long conference with the Governor concerning the Cruger case.

"I intend to begin on it at once," said Mr. Osborne. "No limitations have been imposed upon me. I understand I am to investigate the Cruger case, but I will go wherever the trail leads me."

When he was asked whether, as was reported, the Governor had directed him to go "the limit," the special investigator replied:

"I have talked with the Governor. He wants me to learn everything there is to learn. He is very inquisitive about the whole matter. I assure you he is perhaps the most inquisitive man I know."

The chief witness in the Grand Jury investigation of the Cruger case yesterday was Mrs. Grace Humiston. She was before the grand jurors for more than an hour and a half. She was not limited to a recital of her activities in the Cruger case alone, but was called upon to discuss white slave conditions in general. Other witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday were Sergeant McCabe, in charge of the record room at Police Headquarters; George H. Olney, counsel for Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, who reported the disappearance of the Cruger girl to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, and Mrs. Brown. The Grand Jury hearing will continue its investigation today.

Aside from the Grand Jury investigation the District Attorney said yesterday that he would ask Governor Whitman to designate Justice Goff to hold an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court to try such cases as might result from the investigation which Mr. Osborne will conduct.

An interesting piece of information bearing on the possibility that Cocchi might have had an accomplice was given to District Attorney Swann yesterday by Mrs. Cocchi. She told the prosecutor that for the first six or seven days after her husband disappeared, she noticed no change in the appearance of the shop or cellar. About the seventh day, however, she discovered that the front windows of the cellar were covered with bagging. This darkened the cellar and Mrs. Cocchi is certain that this bagging was not there when her husband went away.

"She does not know who put it up," said the District Attorney. "We know three men who had access to the cellar. The bagging may have been put up by an accessory after the crime to cover up facts or evidence. We are going to try to find out who put it up."

New Police Inquiry Started.

Assistant District Attorney Talley said yesterday that he had begun an investigation, seeking to account for the extraordinary activity on the part of the police to recover "lost" automobiles as compared with their "manifest lack of zeal" in hunting for lost persons.

"We are led to conclude from our investigations thus far," said Mr. Talley, "that it is very much easier to get the Police Department to chase up a second-hand automobile than it is to get them to hunt up a lost person."

Mr. Talley explained that policemen were stimulated in their efforts to recover stolen cars by the rewards offered for their return by insurance companies. A certain percentage of these rewards, he said, was always paid through the Police Department and went into the pension fund, thereby making it highly worth while for the policemen to be especially diligent in their search for stolen automobiles.

This notice was issued last night at the headquarters of the Salvation Army:

"Commander Evangeline Booth wishes to hear from a young girl with short, brown, curly hair and of medium height, who, between the early part of February and the middle of March, attired in scanty clothing, escaped from very dangerous and improper surroundings in New York City. Should this notice come to her attention she may be assured of comfort and protection if she will call upon the Commander. Any Salvation Army officer will aid her to reach the Commander."

Woods to Ask President's Aid.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner of New York, urged Acting Secretary Polk of the State Department today to exert every possible effort to have the Italian Government extradite Alfredo Cocchi, the confessed murderer of Ruth Cruger, to the United States for trial. Mr. Woods said he was assured that the State Department would attempt to have Cocchi returned.

"We are anxious to have Cocchi tried in the United States," said Mr. Woods, "because there would be a greater opportunity of developing at a trial here whether he had any accomplices—police or otherwise—than if he were tried in Italy."

After conferring with Secretary Tumulty, Mr. Woods later decided to write a letter to President Wilson urging him to interest himself in the extradition of Cocchi.

ALBANY, July 11.—No request for a special Supreme Court session to dispose of possible indictments growing out of the Cruger case had been received by Governor Whitman early this afternoon, it was said at the Executive Chamber. The Governor announced yesterday, however, that if District Attorney Swann requested an extraordinary term, he would authorize one and would designate Justice Goff to preside.

PROHIBITION BOOMS CANDY.

Demands from the Trenches Also Help to Increase Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—The prohibition wave has brought increased candy sales throughout the United States and almost doubled the distribution within the last two years. Delegates attending the annual convention of the National Confectionery Salesmen's Association so reported today, and W. H. Rowan of Chicago declared that the "dry" territory was a particularly rich field, because the average man naturally turned to candy when he stopped drinking liquor because of the stimulating qualities contained in the sugar.

Government contracts for sweets, both from abroad and in the United States, are another factor responsible for the boom. The foreign powers are ordering tons and tons of candy and chewing gum for the men in the trenches. The yearly output is now estimated at $250,000,000, which places it ninth in the industries of America. The candy men reported a serious shortage of fancy boxes for the holidays and that the few on the market would bring exorbitant prices. There is a tendency to sell higher-priced candies in paper bags.

PALMIERI RESTORED TO BAR.

Court of Appeals Decides He May Practice Law Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—The Court of Appeals today reversed the order in the case of John Palmieri, a lawyer of New York City, who appealed from the order of the Appellate Division First Department which disbarred him in January last. The highest court dismissed the proceedings on the ground that there was nothing in the evidence that warranted the conclusion that there was intentional misconduct on the part of Palmieri to justify his disbarment.

The charges grew out of the trial of John Delane before County Judge Gibb, in Bronx County, in March, 1915. Delane was indicted for obtaining from Henrietta or Jeannette Annette money illicitly earned by the woman. It was charged that in defending Delane Palmieri brought a witness to testify in behalf of his client and that the testimony was false and was known by the attorney to be so. Ex-Judge Nathan L. Miller argued the case for the attorney and Thomas D. Thacher for the Bar Association. In June the court granted a rehearing on the case.

FEW ENEMY ALIENS IDLE.

Applications for Jobs to Mayor's Committee Drop to One a Day.

Notwithstanding the Government's orders ousting enemy aliens from employment in restricted areas, and the consequent wholesale discharge of men along the waterfront, the Mayor's Committee on Aliens, 280 Broadway, announced yesterday a steady decline in the number of Germans and Austrians who apply for jobs. From the hundreds who crowded the offices when they were first opened in the Municipal Building, the daily average of applicants has fallen to one.

In accounting for this officials said that undoubtedly the aliens were being taken care of by German-American societies, which have lately entered the field to do this work. Another reason given was that employers, now that the first flurry of war excitement is over, are respecting the President's wish that law-abiding Germans be not discriminated against.

PICK MEN TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE ABROAD

Rockefeller Foundation Selects Livingston Farrand as Director of Commission to Go to France.

The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday its preliminary arrangements for its fight against tuberculosis in France. The Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France has been selected and soon will begin its work in Europe.

The commission will be headed by Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of the University of Colorado and the organizer and for ten years Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. As Associate Directors Dr. Farrand will be accompanied by Dr. James Alexander Miller of New York, Homer Folks of New York, and Professor Selskar M. Gunn of Boston. Hermann G. Place of New York has been named as Secretary to the Director.

Dr. Miller, who will take charge of those phases of the work relating to medical relief, is professor of clinical medicine in Columbia University, the director of the tuberculosis work of Bellevue Hospital, and President of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics in New York City. He is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in fighting tuberculosis.

Mr. Folks is Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association and has for many years been prominent in modern health legislation and its application. He is a member of the Public Health Council of New York State and a former President of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, as well as of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. In addition to the work for the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. Folks will take charge of the tuberculosis relief work of the American Red Cross in France and thus assure the maximum of co-operation in attacking the problem.

Professor Gunn is a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the Secretary of the American Public Health Association, and editor of the American Journal of Public Health. He has had long experience in public-health administration and in working out the new health laws of Massachusetts. His work in France will be specifically to take charge of the educational campaign which the commission will undertake.

RECTOR URGES PROHIBITION.

Asks Grace Church Members to Go "Dry" and Conserve Food.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, is among the first to respond to the appeal of the Department of Food Administration, made to the churches and Christian leaders on Tuesday. Dr. Slattery issued a letter to Grace Church members yesterday, in which he made these suggestions:

1. That all alcoholic beverages be banished from your table until the war is over and that you refrain from their use.
2. That all elaborate and late entertainments be abandoned.
3. That the number of courses for family luncheons and dinners be limited to three; for entertainments to four.
4. That every one by his own hands increase the food supply of the country by such gardening as is possible.

Announcing in the same letter that the Rev. W. J. Cuthbert, a member of Grace staff, is to serve as an army chaplain, the rector calls upon all members of the parish to bear in mind and in prayer all young men of the parish who are already in the ranks, some of them in France, or who will be called under the conscription. He urges that those who serve as nurses and in relief be not forgotten in the glamour of the soldier.

At the Federal Council of Churches, representing 20,000,000 Protestant church members, it was said yesterday that immediate steps will be taken to urge ministers and church officials to impress conservation of food upon their people. It was said that many ministers have issued pastoral letters to their people on the subject.

Young Rabbis Zionistic, He Says.

Referring to an interview in which he was quoted as saying that the Central Conference of American Rabbis at Buffalo had voted against Zionism because the young rabbis were afraid to oppose leaders of the conference, Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of American Zionists, issued a statement yesterday denying that he held such an attitude or in any way intended to reflect upon the young rabbis. He said he knew that many of them were thoroughly Zionistic in their views.

Save From $5 to $15 All Wool Cloths Reduced

High grade materials on which we were overstocked have been moved from more expensive to less expensive offerings.

$30 to $40 materials are now being thrown in our $25 line, $35 to $45 materials in our $30 line and so on up.

This is a real early summer opportunity to secure excessive values at unusually low prices.

Our $25 line is now very, very strong.

Suits to Measure Only

Army Officers' Uniforms to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

Open Saturdays until 1 P. M.

Arnheim

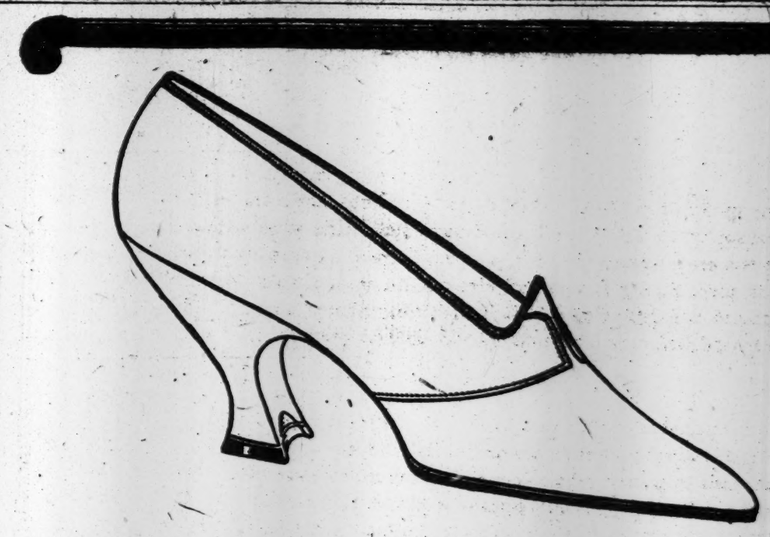
TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND

30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*The whole secret of developing a big business lies in satisfying a large number of people not once in a while but all the time.*

Arnheim Axioms.



Men's and Women's Regal Pumps and Oxfords

$3.45 and $4.95

All Oxfords and Pumps—Regular $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 Included

This great sale is breaking all records. 100,000 pairs of the best Oxfords and Pumps in our stores are literally being swept away at $3.45 and $4.95. Remember these are all *standard* Regals, formerly sold at the known Regal prices, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9. Remember this is not an ordinary sale. Ordinary reductions mean little, but a reduction in standard merchandise usually sold at fixed prices is a genuine economy.

Many lines which at the beginning of the sale sold rapidly for $4.95 are now moved down to $3.45, because sizes are broken. *Your size may still be here!*

Dozens of styles—all the wanted leathers
While they last $3.45 and $4.95
Famous Nature's Doctor oxfords included

REGAL SHOE COMPANY

NEW YORK

*Nassau and Ann Streets
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 27th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st Street
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
2929 Third Avenue
991-993 Southern Boulevard

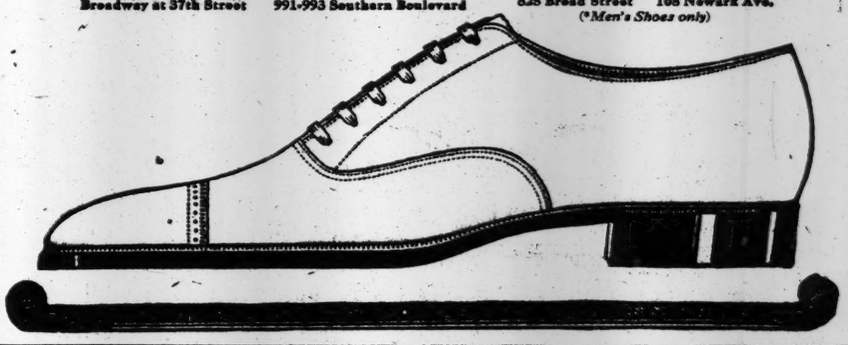
BROOKLYN

4 Flatbush Avenue
1049 Broadway
1375 Broadway
*357 Fulton St.
391 Broadway
466 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N.J. JERSEY CITY

825 Broad Street
108 Newark Ave.

(*Men's Shoes only)



Welch's

THE NATIONAL DRINK

"Welch Ways," a book of 99 recipes for serving Welch's. Sent free on request.

From each bottle of Welch's comes a tantalizing fragrance—the aroma of sun-flooded vineyards in October. For it is then, when the vines are heavy laden with their burden of full-ripe, juice-filled, deep purple grapes, that the Welch Premium-Quality Concords are gathered.

And such Concords—luscious beauties that have been brought to maturity with an infinite care. It is their juice, *unchanged*, you drink in Welch's. It is their full flavor, smooth but of an exquisite tartness, that penetrates and quenches the deepest-rooted thirst—that stimulates and refreshes.

Serve Welch's cooled to an icy goodness, with water, plain or carbonated—with ginger ale or lemonade.

Be sure you get Welch's. Buy it by the bottle, 10c and up. At grocers', druggists', confectioners'.

The Dealer Who Serves You Well, Serves You Welch's

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

An Advertisement by
THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Service. Cars of the Pullman Company are today operated over one hundred and thirty-seven railroads, aggregating 223,489 miles of track, and afford the means to reach with maximum comfort, safety and convenience, every point of interest to the traveler.

By securing Pullman accommodations, the traveler is further assured of safety, due to the strength of the car construction, security of health, due to the scientific cleaning and sanitary methods employed, and the convenience resulting from the service of fifteen thousand efficient and experienced car employes. Accommodations may be purchased in advance, and, if for any reason passengers are unable to make the trip, the amount paid for the tickets will, upon application, be immediately refunded.

Experienced representatives stationed at every principal point in the United States are prepared at all times to provide special parties with private cars, containing dining room and kitchen, accommodating from eight to eighteen persons, in charge of a competent chef, porter and waiter, or, if desired, complete trains consisting of baggage-library, sleeping, dining and observation cars.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Suitcase, going from West Goshen to Torrington, Conn., on the Torrington & West Cornwall Road; notify and reward will be given. M. Greenwald, 33 West 34th St. Greeley 1294.

LOST—July 2, 1917, $1,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% note, due 1921, No. M M 105,336. If found please return to Kidder, Peabody & Co., 17 Wall St., New York City. Tel. 9330 Rector.

LOST—Oval pin set with small diamonds, centre stone missing, on Pennsylvania train Thursday afternoon on way to Elizabeth, N. J.; liberal reward. Mrs. Wormley, 106 West 69th St. Telephone Columbus 2381.

LOST.—Money and checks, early Sunday morning, 3d and Amsterdam Avenue car; finder keep money, return checks; no questions asked; send by mail. E. F. A., 393 West St.

LOST—Sunday night, front 105 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill, black traveling bag bearing initials "E. G., New York," containing toilet articles, &c.; reward; return above address.

LOST—Small black satchel, on 58th St. or 6th Av. or 59th St., containing wearing apparel; suitable reward. William E. Beattie, 103 Park Av.

LOST—Tan handbag, July 4, on the State automobile road from Plattsburg to Jay, New York State; reward. Dr. E. A. Muller, 316 East 120th St.

LOST—Leather suitcase, marked "C. G. M." at Pennsylvania Station on arrival of train from New Orleans at 1:38 P. M. Wednesday. A 100 Times.

LOST—Gold fountain pen, Saturday, July 7; suitable reward. Return to H. F. Michaelis, 498 West End Av.

LOST.—Small black enamel pin, with gold letters D. C. C.; initials L. S. on back. 53 Washington Square.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin; liberal reward. Return F. B. McCoy, Seville Hotel.

LOST.—Handbag, with initials "T. S. J."; reward. Jevons, 52 Wall St.

$25 REWARD for return of emerald and sapphire square platinum pin, surrounded by small diamonds, lost between Biltmore, Reisenweber's, and Plaza. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Dog, large brindle Great Dane, female; long ears; without collar; last seen night of July 8 on King St., near State Road, at head of Kensico Reservoir; reward for return. C. R. Agnew, Armonk, New York.

LOST.—White fox terrier, with black head, with white streak down nose; black collar, with brass trimmings; Pennsylvania license; liberal reward. 103 East 86th St. Telephone Lenox 9875.

LOST—Police dog (wolf color) in New Rochelle, Sunday; liberal reward. 2720 Circle.

Found.

FOUND.—Satchel in Brokaville, July Fourth; description of contents will insure immediate restoration. Kunkel, 2 West 45th St.

Don't worry about your skin

Resinol

cleared mine completely

If you are embarrassed by an unsightly complexion, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap *regularly* for a week and see if they do not begin to make a blessed difference in your skin.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Try them and see how beneficial they are not only for the skin but for the hair, too.